The Weekly Journal at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, One Dollar for six months Fifty Cents fo Three Months.

#### VANCE AND SETTLE IN MOORE COUNTY-SETTLE LOSES TEM

Vance and Settle met in discussion at Jonesboro on Friday. The discussion was interrupted by a rain, not however before each candidate had made his first speech. The following account of the discussion after the rain we take from the Raleigh Senti-

crowd from the first stand the candidates finished their reply speeches in the upper portico of Ryan & Bustreet nearly all of them wet, and some few up to their chins in hard cider and mean whiskey. Judge Settle waxed fiercer than usual in his recital of ku klux outrages in 1870. This set the bad blood to work in the whiskey men. They groaned at the ndge. He flushed at once with anger. They greaned again. He then dethose ku klux were men like you who bray at me; you scoundrels; you in fernal fiends of hell, you!" 'Hurrah for Vance' ! yelled

Judge Settle-"If my competitor does not rebuke you for this conduct, he is not the gentleman I have always found him in this campaign. If he does not tell you he wishes no help from such as you, he is not the gentleman I have always known him since our boyhood."

Another groan and cries for Vance. Settle-"Will the decent people of Moore county suffer me to thus be interrupted by a mob?" (The judge was about to sit down.) Vance arose and calmed the troubled waters and the crowd cried, "Keep quiet, men." The Judge then continued on the

subject of habeas corpus, and cooled off rapidly at every inch of returning reason. He did Vance the justice to say that he believed he never in all his life laid hand on any woman save in the way of kindness. (The crowd clapped their hands.) The judge closed. Vance arose, perfectly at home and three times as natural, and told the growd he knew that the handful of men who had interrupted his competaitor were wet at the time, both inside and out that the campaign had always been pleasant between them, and wherever Settle's friends had predominated he had always been treated with respect. He could not tolerate such conduct in those men, and at the same time he wards them by Judge thought in his cooler moments the udge would see his own mistake and apologize for such hasty speech. The admirable self-poise of Vance, the easy way he smoothed the passions of the crowd, and set the judge himself to laughing, won him the full measure of a well balanced man in the minds of all that crowd, and the sun set on as brilliant a Vance victory at Jonesboro as it had reddened in the whole campaigu. Judge Settle arose after Vance d explained how easily such taunts could provoke a speaker into madness. that he had no reference in his offensive language to those of the ku klux who had never hung or stabbed or drowned, and right here a half drunken fellow

The truth is just this: It has ever been wrong in Judge Settle to appeal to the bad passions of men. It was race. equally as wrong in some few of that crowd to drink too much of mean whiskey. And more unfortunate than all was it for Judge Settle that he got mad and used abuse. It lost him more votes than he gained. Score one Moore for Vance.

#### THE AMENDMENTS IN THE WEST-MAJOR AVERY.

Major A. C. Avery, of Burke, and S. Trivett, Esq., are the opposing candidates for Elector in the Mountain District, and opened their campaign at Morganton last week.

The Asheville Expositor speaks in very handsome terms of Major Avery's argument. It says of that portion devoted to the consideration of the amendments:

Major Avery's defense of the constiational amendments was able and exhaustive, and produced an excellent impression upon the people. He showed that most of the important amendments were supported in the convention by a large number of the republicans, and were not, therefore, ectionable to the leaders of the party Major Avery having been a member of the constitutional convention is doubly able to discuss these amendments. These gentlemen will speak of a black negro, who is a at Marion next week during the sitting of the court.

Under date of August 2, Platteville. Colorado, a correspondent of the Boston Traveller writes to that paper as

"About 10 o'clock in the morning attention was called to a rumbling, dismal sound, as of many earthquakes, and immediately the air was darkened, the sun hidden by myriads—thousands of bushels--of these terrible insects (grasshoppers), which in a few moments began to settle down upon the gardens and fields in every direction. For an hour or two all hands-men, women and children-sallied forth, armed with every conceivable weapon. o fight the hoppers of our garden. But all in vain. While we men were nes as many more would settle down behind us, over and all around us, until in utter despair we were glad to beat an inglorious retreat to the house. They filled and covered everything. The vegetation, the earth, fences, stables, house and all, were literally black or brown with them, and in the ditches and hollows they lay or crawled two to four inches deep.

Hon. C. C. Clay of Huntsville, Alabama, gave his first vote since his incarceration in Fortress Monroe on Monday, August 7th inst. | public. Of course, he voted the State Demo-Radical State Constitution of 1868, he under which we live. Was disfranchised. The Democratic Constitution of 1875 re-enfranchised him. He is still subject to the disabil-

# Wilmington Iournal.

VOL. 33.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1876.

A White Boy Made The Servant of a Negro-A Negro Justice of the Peace Virtually Makes a White

It is the province of the Journal his morning to bring to light some of the facts connected with perhaps the deepest insult to the white race of North Carolina that has vet been of-After the heavy rain had run the fered through the teachings and practice of the Radical party. This outrage which we shall presently set forth chanan's stores. A great mass of is of no recent origin. It had its com-human beings stood below in the mencement ten-years or more ago, and is of no recent origin. It had its comit exists in the city of Wilmington to.

Previous to the commencement of the late war between the States a naturalized citizen died in Wilmington, leaving behind him a widow and two children. He was a native of Wales, nounced them. He said; "I tell you, and having crossed the Atlantic sought a home in North Carolina, and married a wife near Shalotte in the county of Brunswick. In the course of time he removed to Wilmington and settled himself near the Southern suburb of the city in a house which he had purchased. There he lived for years in the quiet enjoyment of a comfortable home which honest industry had provided for his happy and contented little family.

About the commencement of hostilities he sickened and died. The honest Welshman died under the sustaining hope and belief that he had provided for his wife and children whom he was leaving behind to fight the battle of life without his aid and protection, a home which the laws of his adopted country would protect and defend to their use.

This Welshman's name was Charles

The years rolled on; the fierce battle raged from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and Charles Ellis lay sleeping in his grave, whilst his bereaved family rested under the roof which he had provided. Then the rights of persons and property were maintained in North Carolina, though battle, bloody battle was the thought | Jones and Onslow, assembled at condemned the severe languarge used of every heart and the theme of every The elder son. scarcely old enough to bear arms, became dissatisfied with his inactivity, and he too went to the front and was never again heard of. The widow and her little son John, two or three years old, were thus left still more

desolate and dependent. The war closed, and with its close commenced the various steps of reconstructing the Union. Then, too, commenced the perpetration of the outrage which it is our purpose to relate an outrage which, if we mistake not, the people of Wilmington will regard as not only a lasting brayed); "but I do not wish you, sir, and irreparable injury to an individual, to take any of this apology to yourbut an injury to the whole community and a burning shame to the white

> Just after the war Mrs, Ellis suffered Joseph C. Hill, a negro, now a Justice | communication that Col. H. B. Short of the Peace, to occupy a house on her | has been nominated as the democratic lot. This he and his family continued | candidate for the Senate in the Senato do up to Mr. Ellis' death. At her | torial district composed of the counties death Hill took possession of the entire premises and also took control ination is tantamount to an election over Mrs. Ellis' orphan child, John, and we congratulate the good people then about three or four years old. of these two counties on their choice, The house he has continued to occupy | The eminent qualifications of Col. up to the present time. There Short will make him one of the most has at no time been a possible prominent and useful members of the way by which he could have Senate: become the owner of it, there having been no competent person to convey title to it. But the possession of the house and the exercise of ownership over it sinks into utter insignificance in comparison with his con- All the townships in the district comduct towards the unprotected, helpless posed of Robeson and Columbus white boy, John Ellis. Through the decree of a Radical

gal control of the boy. The statement | mously nominated on the first ballot is almost incredable, but the truth of it can be established beyond all ques- his usually good speeches. The Colotion. For eight years and more this nel is happily blessed in his ability to white boy has been the servant say a very great deal in a few words. trespasser in the boy's own house. He has been compelled during the time to perform services of the most menial character. He has been required to do his master's marketing. He has been compelled to address Hill and his wife, as Mr. and Mrs. Hill. He has been the nurse of their black children. He has been bound not culy to do servant's work about the house, but the kitchen work, to wash the pots and ovens and to cook. He has not even been allowed to take his seat at the same table with his black master, but was forced to take his food after Hill and his family had finished. Not only has this wnite boy been compelled to submit to all driving off one thousand billions, four this degradation and menial service, but when he failed to come up to the requirements made of him, his back was striped with the lash of his black

master and mistress. We have been informed that recently, since the boy has attained to some size, he has been inclined to assert a little independence, and that he is not so submissive to the treatment to which he has been accustomed.

It may be asked why has this thing MO Jackson, MC Simmons, R W existed so long without being made Howard.

The answer is the very severest comeratic ticket throughout. Under the mentary upon the local government

When Hill first got control of the boy there was some talk about the outrage, among the few who knew of ities imposed by the "magnanimous" the circumstance. There were several Radical Congress for participation in white men who were willing and anxthe so-called rebellion, and is ineli- ious to take charge of the boy, but gible to office. However, he is in a failed in their efforts to do so. He was good large company—estimated by exthen a mere child, and being acquaintthen a mere child, and being acquaintTaylor's Bridge—Col L A Powell,

them only, he would naturally at M Marshburn, Amos J Smith. first incline to stay with them. Very soon all interest ceased in the un- H Boykin. fortunate youth, and for years he has been forgotten in his degredation. We have conversed with several gentlemen who know all the facts above stated, two of whom, one a physician who attended the boy's mother in her last illness, endeavored to intercept

Hill's designs. The only education which the boy has received was obtained in a negro

A New Female Seminary in Wil-

mington. It affords us pleasure to note that guish in Wilmington. St. Paul's Female Seminary, also a grammar and elementary school for boys and girls, located on Sixth, next north of Market street, will commence its first scholas- | Seavy were added to the committee. tic year on the third of next October, in which instruction will be imparted for the every-day duties and requirements of life, affording also instrucnecessary to the finished female edu-

The faculty is composed of Rev. G. D. Bernheim, Principal; Mrs. E. C. Bernheim, Vice Principal, Miss Lisette C. Bernheim. Teacher of French, Drawing and advanced English studies. and Miss Florence E. Bernheim, Teacher of Music and assistant in the Primary department.

The principal has for years enjoyed a deserved reputation in the State for thorough and profound scholarship, which added to his naturally fine abilities eminently qualifies him for an instructor.

We feel assured that this seminary will meet with the success to which its merits entitle it.

District Convention of Carteret Jone. and Onslow-Maj. Engel-

hard's Canvass. The democratic nominating convention of the Senationial District composed of the counties of Carteret. Swansboro on the 21th inst. A corespondent writes us that in addition which was a full one, a large and enthusiastic crowd of the citizens of Onslow, Carteret and Jones assembled to hear the speeches of some of the candidates on the State ticket. Maj. Engelhard was on hand and spoke as our correspondent writes with telling effect. On the day previous, he addressed a large 'crowd at Saunders' store, Carteret. On the 25th he spoke to a large crowd at La Grange and yesterday at Snow Hill in Pitt county. From every section of the State we receive intelligence that the canvass is progressing finely, and that the demo-

Robeson and Columbus Senatorial Convention. It will be seen from the following

cratic strength is growing daily.

of Robeson and Columbus. The nom-

WHITEVILLE DEPOT, N. C., August 25, 1876. DEAR JOURNAL:-The senatorial convention met at the court house in Whiteville at 11 o'clock to-day. There was an unusually large attendance. counties were represented. Dr. Lewis of Lumberton was made chairman and C. C. Gore of Columbus, secre-Judge of Probate he obtained the le- tary. Col. H. B. Short was unaniafter which the Colonel came forward and addressed the people in one of The county convention has been organized. No nominations made yet. Columbus is alive for reform.

Yours in here,

Sampson County-Official [Report the Democratic County Evecutive Committee of Sampson county, a County Convention met at Clinton, in Faison Hall, August 19th, 1876, at 11

o'elock, a. m. The Convention was called to order by Everett Peterson, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who in a very appropriate manner explained the obects of the Convention.

The townships were called and the following delegation reported. Turkey Township-W A Faison, L R Carroll, F M Carroll, Walter Thompson, William Moore. Piney Grove-A C Thompson, H B Ireland, Amos Royal, John E Boyette,

Westbrook-G R Williams, P Hud-

son, Buckner Hill, Ransom West, James Denning. Hall's-D R Watson, O F Herring, Allen B Barberry, John A Braman, Isuiah McPhail. Mingo-J A Butler, Jesse Wilson, Needham Warren, John M Milford, Josiah Baggett.

J T Wilson.

Dismal-E S Williams, J R Maxwell Honevoutts-James H Turlington, Faison for the use of the hall. Isaiah Herring, Robert M Crumpler,

Riche, Lewis M. Highsmith. Lisbon—Tod Fennell, Allen Lamb. Julian J Bronson, Allen M Blackburn,

Marsden Peterson. Franklin-Dr J B Seavy, Dr C S Kerr, J A Corbett, W L Fennell, L R

THE GREATEST OUTRAGE YET his mother's death, and perhaps with Perry James, Silvester Chesnutt, Jas by harmony throughout the whole Clinton-Wm H Herring, J A Ferell, Richard Page, W H Stetson, Wm

> Proceeded to permanent organization, when the following officers were Presiden'-Dr C T Murphy. Vice Presidents-Dr J B Seavy and

Needham Warren. Secretary-Isham Royal. Assistant Secretary-Col John Ash-

Amos Royal; Westbrook's, B Hill; Hall's, O F Herring; Mingon, Jesse Wilson; Dismal, J R Maxwell; Honeycutt's, Isaiah Herring; Little Coharie, the cause of education does not lan- J J Highsmith; Taylor's Bridge, Silvester M Chesnutt; Clinton, Herring; McDaniel's, Neil Watson; tem and discouraging prices of cotton

R Highsmitn. On motion J A Ferrell and Dr J B While the committee were absent Messrs. N H Fennell and J L Stewart being repeatedly called for, addressed in all the branches of a thorough and the convention with very forcible practical education, so as to fit pupils | speeches which were received by the convention with long and repeated ap-

The committee through their chairtion in those ornamental branches man, J A Ferrell, Esq., reported the following resolutions: Resolved-1st, That we cordially

and heartily endorse the nominations of our party at St. Louis with their entire platform of principles, so eminently patriotic, fair and just to every part of our country and all the interests of our people.

2d. We heartily endorse the action of the Democratic-Conservative party of our State in their convention at Raleigh in giving us such names as Vance and Jarvis as leaders with other good and true men on our State ticket, and promise to all our national and State nominations our undivided and enthusiastic support.

3d. We endorse the action of our Congressional district convention at Fayetteville, and promise our support to the nomination.

4th. That we endorse the amends ments to the constitution as proposed by the late constitutional convention. 5th. That we approve of the course of our Senators and Representatives in our last Legislature.

6th. That we pledge ourselves to ignore all personal prejudice and local issues and work together for the support of one and all of the nominees of this convention. 7th. That five votes be accorded to

ch township, that they vote by ballot i The resolutions were unanimously

Nominations were declared to be in

J A Ferrell, Esq., read a letter from Hon E W Kerr, declining to accept a renomination as State Senator, returning his thanks for the honor heretofore conferred on him, and pledging his hearty support to the nominees of this vention proceeded to the nomination

of Senator. William Boykin and J J Bronson were appointed telers. J A Ferrell placed in nomination J L Stewart: Isaiah Herring placed in nomination I R Maxwell.

On the first ballot Stewart received 52 votes, Maxwell 12-necessary to a choice 43. Stewart declared nomi-

ation was made unanimous. The following persons were placed n nomination for members to the House of Representatives: N H Fennell, J I McCalop, J T Wilson, Dr J A Bizzell, J K Morisey, H E Royal,

Patrick Merritt. First Ballot-Fennell 38, McCalop 6, Wilson 6, Bizzell 7, Morisey 2, Mer-Before the vote was announced 10 him 48. The president then declared

Fennell nominated. Made unani-

Second Ballot—The following perons were placed in nomination, who respectively received the number opposite their names: Doct J A Bizzell 31, J I McCalop 10, H E Royal 4, Fleet Cooper 13, Patrick Merritt 7. Before the vote was announced the delegates from several townships changed their votes to Bizzell, making his number 50. The president declared

Dr Bizzell nominated. Made unani-The following were placed in nomination for sheriff: N Barefoot, C Partrick, V J McArthur, J C Hobbs. Messrs O Partrick and J C Hobbs withdrew their names, pledging their

support to the nominees. On the first ballot Barefoot received 57 votes, McArthur 8; Barefoot declared to be nominated. The nomination was made unanimous.

Josiah Robinson was placed in nomination for Register of Deeds. There being no opposition, Robinson was nominated by acclamation. A B Chesnutt, O L Chesnutt, J M

Mosely and R C Holmes were placed in nomination for County Treasurer. A B Chesnutt having received over two thirds of the votes was declared nominated. The nomination was made unanimous. Dr A M Lee was unanimously nominsted for Coroner.

F R Cooper and Arthur Lee were placed in nomination for County Sur-On the first ballot Cooper received 60, Lee 5. Cooper was declared nominated. Twenty-six names were placed in

nomination for County Commissioners, The following persons were nominated: James K Morisey, Luke A Powell, J R Beaman, Robert M Crumpler and John C Hines. Messrs. Amos Royal, J R Maxwell and J J Bronson were appointed to wait on the nominees and inform them of the action of this convention. On motion of J A Ferrell the pro-

ceedings of the convention were ordered to be sent to the Democratic papers of this Congressional District. A vote of thanks was tendered to the fficers of the convention and to WA

The committee to wait on the nomi-

evening in the public square.

On motion adjourned, with three cheers for the nominees. The convention was characterized proceeding. Much enthusiasm prevailed. The democracy of Sampson

is thoroughly united. DOCT. C. T. MURPHY, Pres. ISHAM ROYAL, Secretaries, JOHN ASHFORD.

Cow Pens as a Money Crop. Mr. Editor :- You are not so deeply absorbed in politics as to refuse an occasional article on agriculture? The On motion a committee of one from depressing poverty and extraordinary each township was appointed on reso- hard times now before the farmersand aggrava ed by the tariff laws and Turkey, F M Carroll; Piney Grove, ruinous financial enactments and usages of the times-more than ever impose upon them the necessity of thorough investigation of the different methods and plans of farming, and of a strict enquiry as to the best money crops. With our defective labor sys-Lisbon, A M Blackburn; Franklin, F | for the past few years, it is a demonstrated fact in the judgment of our best farmers that there is no money in raising cotton, except upon land that yields one bale to the acre. Nor does the history of the cultivation a:d price of pea nuts, gardening for profit | the stars and stripes, we have known and other crops, tell a tale much more favorable. The sad experience stares property, and we have rested securely us in the face, that farming in eastern North Carolina, as now conducted, is unprofitable. It is time then to cast

> other crops that promise greater profits. I am satisfied that the raising of cow peas, especially upon suitable and exhausted lands is one of the most attractive and best money crops that can be raised in the Eastern counties of the State. This crop is easily and cheaply raised, can be gathered with but little expense, and always commands a good price, rarely less than one dollar per bushel, and oftentimes more than that. Besides, it is one of the best means of renovating worn out of fields. The cow pea is a capital fertilizer in the experience of scientific agriculture. The fact, so much neglected, that it derives its nutrition while growing, in a very great degree, from that rich and inexhaustible fer

about for improved methods and for

tilizer atmospheric air, demands the most careful consideration of every farmer who, in this day of retrenchment and reform, would call in that wise teacher and powerful adjunct nature. as well as industry, skill and economy, in the management of his agricultural affairs. But all this is theory. Facts are what the farmer demands when he is talked to about

new crops, and new methods of farm-

ing. Well, the records of experience

in the culture of the cow pea with the cow pea. I will only refer one farmer in verification of these statements, assured beyond doubt that the statement I am about to render, will find its counterpart in hundreds experience of our best farmers and in the reliable records of agricultural journals and books. Mr. Fletcher H. farmers, and whose rare judgment selrenovating one of his exhausted old fields in the general system of agricultural improvement and reform

which he has adopted. He plowed in the grass and weeds of this twenty acre field the second week in June last and planted it in cow peas. At this writing and for several weeks past this field, covered with a fine and luxuriant growth of cow peas, is a beautiful sight to behold, as the writer's eye ciples, renewing prosperty from Maine testifies. Farmers all around are attracted to this field and admire the view presented. But beauty unaccompanied with utility is not of much value in these hard times and hence

the enquiry as to the expense of

yield and profits. The following summary is strictly reliable: This field of cow peas, planted with eight (8) bushels of seed, was plowed votes were changed to Fonnell, giving twice, in addition to the breaking up, and hoed once. A detailed account, item by item, has been kept of all the expenses of the seed, planting, plowing and the troops like us, or words to and hoeing, from the beginning to the | that effect. completion or laying by of the crop. The whole expense aggregates about fifty dollers, including repair of fence in the spring around the field. Good judges, experienced farmers, who have

seen this luxuciant crop of cow peas now growing upon an old worn out field, high and somewhat sandy above, with a snb soil of clay and sand, pro nounce that it will yield three hundred bushels of solid marketable peas, or fifteen bushels to the acre, and fatten hogs besides that will weigh one thousand pounds of pork. The writer believes that the yield will not be less. but rather more if no disaster occurs before the crop is housed. Put the price of these cow peas at one dollar per bushel the coming winter. To the expense in full of cultivation, fifty dollars; as aforesaid, add the expense of gathering and of preparation for the market, which cannot exceed \$50 more, and we have the whole amount

of one hundred dollars (\$100) to be deducted from the value of the peas, viz,: three hundred dollars. leaves a clear gain of two hundred dollars, or the net profits that will follow the cultivation this season in cow peas of an exhausted field that will be improved by that crop and be made more fertile for next year's cultivation. What Mr. Bell is doing can be done by others, if our farmers will apply themselves to the best methods and the best crops, the coming change of administration in our State affairs and those of the general government, will do much and power-fully revive the spirits and prospects dence and sympathy of the people.

brave the ills we have and surmount the difficulties before us. SPRING GARDEN. August 23, 1876.

SNATCHETT, Daplin co., N. C. August 23d, 1876. DEAR JOURNAL:- We have not raised Tilden and Vance Club here yet and don't know that we will, but on elec-

tion day we will raise a large majority for them. There are several of our standard bearers, such as Col. Allen and J. D. Stanford, who are doing a principle on the part of public teachintroduced Messrs. Barefoot, great deal of good in the way of get ers and professors of our colleges and Little Coharie—John Fisher, J D Stewart, Bizzell, Chestnut and Powell, ting the delinquent voters to come and universities. O Culbreth, John J Highsmith, Geo Who, in a few feeling and appropriate commarks, accepted the nominations.

McDaniels—Gaston Spell, Neil Watson, Haywood Riche, Marshall L Riche, Lewis M, Highsmith.

Neighbor Watson Haywood Riche, Marshall L Riche Watson Haywood Riche Watson Haywoo On motion the president of the convention and the nominees were requested te address the citizens this Stanford of Duplin will address the action and of instruction there, the meeting. Old Duplin will roll up a the writer has no ends nor selfish purlarger Democratic majority than ever pose outside of love the University wisely, even if he does have to be was known before.

W. S. H.

Club Meeting-Dr. Curtis' Speech.

SMITHVILLE, N. C., August 21. EDITOR JOURNAL-Pursuant to previous notice given, the citizens of this place assembled at the court house to hear Dr. W. G. Curtis speak on the political questions of the day. Dr. Curtis made an unusually well preme for being somewhat lengthy in this give you at least the prelude of his

For the Journal.

speech in full. Dr. Curtis commenced as follows : " Fellow Citizens-We are about to engage in the great business of electing officers for our national. State and county government. Than this, no business can be of greater importance for a people wishing to be free, happy and prosperous. Without a good goverument we can have none of the blessings of freedom, happiness and prosperity. The question then for onest and thinking men is, have we such a government, and if no', how can we secure it? It has in former times been our boast that our government was the best known to the cive lized world, and under the shadow of safety and security for our lives and with the knowledge that our grand banner floated on land and

throughout the civilized world, was respected everywhere. We have not until recently been burdened with oppressive taxation or looked upon our office holders with suspicion. It has not been our custom to look continually in the public prints for records of official thievery, or to see high officers of the government placed on trial for high crimes and criminal offences. It has not until lately been a common thing to see spies circulating among the people, or so called officials travelling about hunting up offences for the purpose of extorting fees, and intimidating the people in elections. It has not been the custom in the happy days of the republic to see the voters marshalled to the ballot box to the sound of fifes and drums, and caused to vote tickets they could not read, for people whose claims for public office they did not know. It has not during all this time when we were beasting of our freedom or West if they are true to the South. and security under the law, been possible for any man to set aside the South are there who were raised and great writ of habeas corpus with impunity, and to imprison any good and law abiding citizen without due form people of the State for men and woof law in such cases made and provided. The sale of offices, and the banding together of corrupt men with come with good feelings and to be- m. on the 21st, at the residence of money for the purpose of defrauding come identified in interest and sympa- Capt. John A. McCall. farmers familiar with the facts, bear the government is quite a new thing, thy with our inhabitants. But the conclusive evidence, that one of and worse than all, the prostitution of and that two-thirds be necessary to a our very best money crops is that of courts of law for the protection of are preferred is because, from their pher for several weeks. They left criminals is an invention entirely novel practical knowledge of our people, of that place on Monday and went to now to the experience this season of until within the last fifteen years, our soil, climate, crops, &c., they are better qualified to make that skilful they could obtain a license, and were All these things, and many others are familiar to you. Some of them you application of art and science, which the guests of Capt. McCall, at whose have read about, while others have happened at your own doors. But so ture. The ablest of Northern agricing united. observer disbelieves in their truth. How, then, are these things possible, be known to every one who teaches. and who are responsible for them? Dr. Bell of Pender county, one of our best | Curtis then proceeded to show that | agriculture with success. This view of the question might be extended, the republican party was solely redom errs or fails in what he undertakes, sponsible for country. He spoke on each prominent public question at some length and presented the issues state and national, in a fair, clear light to the voters of this section. Closing, Dr. Curtis said: "It is law and order. and honest government we are contending for, and to establish these let us labor until on the 7th day of next November the sun shall set upon a

glorious victory for democratic prinfornia." (Prolonged applause.) Dr. Curtis was applauded heartily during his speech, and great enthusiasm was manifested. The Doctor spoke for fully one hour, after which Dr. F. W. cultivation and the prospective Potter made some remarks on the late order of President Grant's, through his Secretary of War, to Gen. Sherman. Dr. Potter thought it would help instead of injure the Democratic party; said we are not

afraid of the troops; they are not going to hurt us; we like the troops Republicans present at the meeting are said not to have relished the speak ing last night. "Didn't like it, some-

For the Journal. Our University. MR. EDITOR :- It is gratifying to notice the increased and increasing interest our people are taking in time-honored University of North Carolina. Public feeling is again which again pervades the noble old and I will vouch will rank with the seat of learning, as science, art, and literature are once more taking uu their abode in those honored and hallowed halls of Philosophy, and Wisdom, and Intellect and Religion. stirs the admiration and State pride of North Carolinians who cherish a becoming attachment to the State and her various institutions. Although our true-hearted fellow-citizens in all the counties are aroused as scarcely ever before, for constitutional reform and for the redemption of the State and country at large, still, as the work of salvation goes bravely on, they are taking time to think of Chapel Hill. as, with yearning hearts for the best good of the State, they again turn with renewed interest an I with fond, clinging devotion to the noble old University of the State. President Battle and his active and

able coadjutors in the Faculty must remember that they are supported in of our people; but to all this let us add a better agriculture, more and harder work, and a higher courage to lie of the State now look to Chapel Hill. It is the pride and hope of the State as ignorance is growing up in alarming proportions in every county and as the State has been dragged by misrule and the vampires of speculation and corruption into the pitiable condition of financial ruin and demoralization. Let the aims of the Faculty be high, and let their work be patient, thorough and hopeful. One of the crying evils of the times is superficial instruction, and popularity seeking at the sacrifice of duty and

declined to necepy a tear.

NO. 35

down-trodden State. He is not a trustee, was never so fortunate as to be a pupil of the University, and has never njoyed the personal and patriotic pleasure of even a visit to this aucient and venerable seat of learning. But as a proud hearted North Carolinian he loves the institutions of the State, of which the University is one of the pared speech, and you must pardon most important, and he longs to see our parents and guardians rally around my communication, but I desire to our own University with their affections and their patronage, Boys and young men can be educated as well at Chapel Hill as at any institution of learning in the whole country, and it is time to keep our money and our boys, and girls too, at home, as they are receiving an education. Examine the catalogues of the schools, colleges and universities of other States, and while no word is uttered against them here, the fact still exists that they are largely absorbing much of the life blood of the State that should support our own neglected but unsurpassed institutions of learning in North Carolina. Many of us preach home devotion,

home patronage, and home institutions, and yet in practice falsify our professions. The energy manifested by that horough going North Carolinian and admirable administrative officer. President Kemp Battle, deserves consideration and shows that he is fully alive to the best interests of the University. In a letter to you recently, from which you published extracts, he acems not fully decided, while so auxious for the success of the agricultural department, whether the reinforcement anticipated in agricultural instruction had best come from a more distant locality, as the northwest for example, or from one of our Southern States. If our able Faculty at Chapel Hill, with our devoted Trastees, are in doubt on this practi cal point surely the opinion humble farmer and unpretending scientist is of but little importance But if President Battle will allow the suggestion, it is made in deference to his superior judgment, that as a gen eral rule his agricultural instructions theoretrical and practical, should be of our own Southern soil and climate. Not that any objection exists in our State to teachers reared in the North Some of the ablest professors of the educated at the North. There is a warm welcome in the hearts of the men of every State and every nation who immigrate here, provided they is indispensable to successful agricul- house they had the happiness of becultural teachers would be years in finding out what our Southerners al-

August 24, 1876. WHITEVILLE, COLUMBUS Co., ! August 24th 1876.

Editor Wilmington Journal: DEAR SIR:-A Tilden and Vance club was formed here last Saturday with the following officers:

President-Col T S Memory. Vice Presidents-J C. Pridgen, S B Jennings, L W Stanley, L I Yates and

John H Summerset. Secretary—H C Moffitt. Assistant Secretary - W S Frink. Working Committee-C D Baldwin. Isham Hinson, B W Smith, J V Kelly, A F Toon, J W Powell, Stephen Elkins, E J McRackan, D P High, Keneth Haynes and C P Gore. The Senatorial Convention for Columbus and Robeson meet here tomorrow, August 25th. Col. H. B. Short is prominently spoken of for that

Columbus will increase her majority in the coming election.

For the Journal. New Cotton - Laurinburg Ahead. LAURINBURG, N. C. Aug. 23, 1876. Mr. Editor-Dear Sir: Mr. G. A. Roper shipped this afternoon to one bale new crop cotton, weighing five hundred and forty (540) lbs, can beat Laurinburg? The first Vance strongly setting in favor of Chapel pole and flag, the first cotton bloom Hill. The intellectual atmosphere and the first bale new crop cotton-

first township next November.

The Greatest Discovery Yel. The most grave and sacred things are subject to ridicule by the injudicious. And so the Chicago Tribune pretends to have intercepted a letter sent by Stanley in Africa to the New York Herald describing a great bat-tle between himself and twenty-five thousan I natives. He was made to

Very truly yours,

say:
"I have previously mentioned in my among the Wagonda that Gamaian banagara was occupied by a race of white negroes. Having this in mind I watched intently during the bettle for some of these strange people. Discerning a tall, fleshy, white-faced man, who seemed a leader of his fellows, mingling in the thick of the fray, I captured him. After the battle, remembering the captive. I hastened to him, wishing to learn something of the strange phenomnon-a white black. Upon coming into his presence I looked intently at him, when suddenly a thought flashed through my brain, my feelings overcome me. thought, has Fortune reserved for me this crowning feather in the cap of discovery? I advanced, a thousand emotions swelling in my bosom. The captive arose, I said, 'This, I believe, 'I am,' said the seeming appari tion. It was Boss Tweed!"

Now sin't it hard enough for the indomitable Stanley, exploring the African swamps at the peril of life in the interest of science, to bear the ills he thus encounters without making him endure such good jokes as -at his own expense?

The Indianapolis Sentinel of Thursday says:

We have received a special telegram from Delphi, in which it is stated that and a six years' service, if the Consti General Kilpatrick publicly admitted tion is amended. that he had written the letter as pub-

RATES OF ADVERTISING. One Square one week....

vertising type.

Oash invariably in advance. LOOK FOR THE MARKS Subscribers finding a blue mark across this notice will understand that their subscription will expire in a few days and they are respectfully requested to renew without delay. A red-mark denotes that their subscription has already expired, and unless we have already expired, and unless we have already expired, and unless we have already expired.

reu.mark denotes that their subscription has dready expired, and unless we hear from them amediately, we will be compelled to discontinue he paper.

THE LATE SPEAKER KERR.

Respect to his Memory-The Body Lying, in state at New [Albany-Preparations for the Funeral To day. NEW ALBANY, Ind., Aug. 24.

From an early hour this morning till five o'clock in the evening a constant stream of people was passing through the corridors of the court bouse, where the remains of the late Speaker Kerr were lying in state. From the eyes of many visitors silent tears stole gently down the cheeks as they gazed upon the wasted form of the dead statesman. Choice flowers were strewn in profusion around the coffin upor. the catafalque. A magnificent wreath of 1mmortelles are among the floral donations. At 8:30 o'clock to-night the casket was closed and placed in a hearse and taken to the family residence under an escort of the committee and from various civic societies of the city. A detail of Masons and Odd Fellows, of both of which organizations Kerr was an honored member, formed quard of honor to the remains, and will watch over them until the hour of the funeral. The funeral to-morrow will be one of the largest ever known in this section of the country. Every society in the city, with several others from surrounding cities, will be in the procession, which will move from the family residence at four o'clock. Gov. Hendricks, the State officers and a large number of citizens from various parts of the State, will be here tonight, remaining until after the obsequies. The city hall, court house and number of private residences are draped in mourning. At 9 o'clock tomorrow all business houses in the city will be closed, and remain so until af ter the procession passes out to the

Gallant Young Editor Married Twice in Forty-Eight Hours.

[From the Richmond Dispatch] The belles and beaux of Richmond were all excitement yesterday when the news reached them that Miss Mattie Ould and Mr. Oliver J. Schoolcraft were married. It was hinted at in the dispatch vesterday morning. and there were many inquiries during the day as to whether the rumor was confirmed. The following telegram was received at our office about

SALEM, VA., August 23. EDS. DISPATCH: O. J. Schoolcraft and Miss Mattie G. Ould were mar-

ried by the Rev. E. H. Ingle at 9 p. They had both been on a visit to-

On Tuesday Mr. Schoolcraft and his bride returned to Richmond, and in ready know of matters important to the afternoon and evening entertained a few of their friends at their country residence (Auburn), a few mlles west of the sign one marriage at Salem was perfectly legal and valid in every respect as far as the couple were concerned, the groom preferred a second

marriage, after having his attention

called to the following section from the marriage law: "Every license for a marriage shall be issued by the clerk of the court of the county or corporation in which the female to be married usually resides.' When Mr. Schoolcraft applied to Mr. Jinkins for his second license he was told by that gentleman that it was entirely unnecessary, as he was already legally married. It being in sisted upon, however, the license was issued, and the second ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. W. Weddell at Auburn, the groom's residence, on the Grove road. The wedding party proceeded to Auburn in the morning, Mr. and Mrs. Schoolcraft being in a carriage ahead of the rest of the party. Rev. A. W. Weddell, of St. John's church who performed the ceremony, follow-

friends, and took the afternoon train for the North. Their trip will be of short duration, as they will return to Richmond shortly. After a brief sojourn here they vill make a tour of the most interest-

ed, and after the wedding was over

the bride and groom entertained their

ing portions of Europe. Going to Scotland for Work. The first installment of masons and stone cutters under contract with John Coghill & Son to work on the Parochial buildings in Greenock, Scotland, sailed Thursday in the steamer State of Pennsylvania. As early as 8 o'clock most of these had assembled at the Canal street pier under the scrutiny of hundreds of spectators, a few women crying as they pade farewell to relatives. At 9 o'clock the gates were opened, and the first man stepped forward and signed a contract which bound him for two years. They are to receive ten pence per hour for eight hours a day. Their passage morey, \$28, is advanced, to be refunded at the rate of fifteen to twenty shillings each week. At noon 149 had received their tickets, and then it was announced that no more "I have previously mentioned in my letters that reports were current Others begged to be received. The accepted were carried down the bay by a tug, and off quarantine put

aboard the steamer. The next lot, 50 in number, are to come from Chicago, and will be sent by the Virginia. The remaining 100 to complete the contract will go by the Indiana. - N. Y. Sun.

[From the N. Y. Evening Express.] The issues upon us are not war isues, but peace issues. The practical questions all the time are:

1st. Better men in office. 2d. Honest and intelligent adminis ration. 3d The war is over. 4th. Official rogues must be pun

shed. 5th. No military interference in elections. 7th. The earliest practical resump-

tion of specie payment. 8th. Government salaries and pay to conform to salaries paid for competent like services out of public life. 9th. Less federal centralization and more respect for the rights of the peo

10th. Let the common schools alone. 11th. No federal interference with religious faith, sects, or organizations. 12th. One term for the President.

lished in the Sentinel. He has acted ocrats are fighting for, and their canwisely, even if he does have to be didates, if elected, will insist upon these reforms.

JUNAL is mailed to sub-ALS AND TWENTY-FIVE INT'S ONE DOLLAR AND CENTS for three months FRIT JOURNAL is mail d to diliting ONE DOLLAR for six months Y CEN sfor three months ADOVERTISING BATES:

sements will be inserted in the e inserti u SEVENTA-FIVE CENTS, two NE D. LLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS e week Two Dollars; one month six OLLARS AND A HALF, t ree morths FIF-THEN DOLL ARS; six months TWENTY-FIVE

TO COURSESPONDENTS. Desiring to make the Journal the nouthpiece of the peo le, the Editor corally invites correspondence from all por-

For President: Samuel J. Tilden, OF NEW YORK. For Vice-President:

OF INDIANA. For Governor: Zebulon B. Vance.

OF MECKLENBURG. For Lieutenant-Governor:

Thomas J. Jarvis, OF PITT. For Secretary of State: JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD,

Of New Hanover. For Attorney General: THOMAS S. KENAN, Of Wilson.

> For Treasurer: J. M. WORTH. Of Randolph.

For Anditor: SAMUEL L. LOVE, Of Haywood. For Supt. of Public Instruction:

J. C. SCARBOROUGH,

Of Johnston.

Presidential Electors for State at Large.
DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
J. M. LEAGH, of Davidson.

LOUIS C. LATHAM, of Pitt. STANFORD, of Dupli BITTEREE, of Wake

W. R. GLENN, of Yadkin. ALPHONSO C. AVERY, of Burke FIRST DISTRICT:
JESSE J. YEATES, Of Hertford. THERD DISTRICT: DURTH DISTRICT: JOSEPH J. DAVIS. Of Franklin. FIFTH DISTRICT:

ALFRED M. SCALES, Of Rockingham. SIXTE DISTRICT WALTER L. STEELE, Of Richmond. EVENTH DISTRICT: WILLIAM M. ROBBINS. Of Iredell EIGHTH DISTRICT: ROBERT B. VANCE,

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE HARD EARNINGS OF THE

In February, 1871, says the Statesville Landmark, Judge Settle resigned his position on the Supreme sioned February 18th, 1871. Sometime in the following July he arrived at his post and was formally installed Minister. On the 20th of November he obtained from the Government leave to return home. He remained at home until February, 1872, when he resigned. He was in the acfour months, for which he received TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS and ruined people. Is it any wonder that Judge Settle is dumb when asked if he endorses the magnificent extravagance of Republican rule? Make a note of this, ye horny handed sons of Radicals as a party measure. The toil, for it is by the honest sweat of Canby Constitution was let to contract your brows, Settle's bill has to be paid. by head workmen at Washington

TELL IT TO THE WHITE PEO-PLE OF THE STATE [From the Raleigh Sentinel]

Poor Metts, one of the blind paupers of Jones hired out to negroes in that county, says he was taken to the house of his negro master and forced to stay there as long as the negro chose to turns over to the PEOPLE's representa. of it until now and he did not know

What he suffered in this lower degradation of the depths of his poverty. he says no one can ever know.

He implores that the story of his hu miliation and wrongs at the hands of the Republican party be told from one end of the State to the other. To our reporter he said:-"Tell it to

the white people of the State."

In the long and useful life of the never stated a greater secular truth than the following just tribute to the worth of that vigorous sheet the Statesville Landmark.

The Democratic party in North Carolina cannot boast of a better campaign paper than the Statesville Landmark. Bro. Hussey, the editor, is industrious in selecting the most effective stones for his sling, and lets them fly boldly and fearlessly. Sometimes they hit men of his own partybut he can't help that and doesn't care much. He is a little too independent to work in party harness and run a

Raleigh will begin this fall on the 17th | club of that place. He was arrested of October and will extend through and in default of bond was cooped to consent to occupy one in rainy weath-

The eleventh article of the Consti-

ution relates to punishment for crime, to the institutions provided for that purpose, and to State institutions for charitable purposes.

The only change in this article, pro posed by the amendments, is made by adding a provision to the first section authorizing all convicts, sentenced to hard labor, to be employed on public works or highways or other labor for the public benefit, and the farming out of the same where and in such manner as may be provided by law. No convict shall be farmed out, how ever, who has been sentenced on a charge of murder, rape, attempt to

commit rape, or arson. The object of this amendment plain to the commonest understanding. It is to save money, and at the same time to benefit the State by carious one Doclar three in ections rying on the public works of various kinds that are so much needed for the development of its resources. Ever watchful of the interests of the people, the Democratic party at its recent Convention pledged itself to use the convict labor of the State for the purpose of securing the completion of those great works of improvement that shall bring together in more intimate union the people of the East and the reople of the West, thereby giving each section easy access to other markets than its Thomas A. Hendricks. own for the sale of its surplus products.

This policy must commend itself to the judgment of every one. Indeed, the Democratic Legislature has already acted upon it, but owing to a question that has been raised as to the constitutionality of such a course, it was thought best to remove all doubt by making this amendment to the Constitution.

By this means the State will get the benefit of the labor of the convicts and the expense of entertaining so many colored gentlemen of elegant leisure at the penitentiary will be avoided.

The penitentiary has provek a grievons burden to the tax payers of North Carolina. Near a million of dollars has been expended upon it and in feeding the convicts, and it is full time to make the convicts useful as well as ornamental. Let them earn their bread and meat, their victuals and clothes. They are generally people who have sought to live by stealing rather than by honest work. They have lived in that way long enough, let them now be put to work upon our railroads and other public improve-

If some some such disposition as the State they will necessarily have to be kept in confinement in our jails and sums of money for houses for them to live in and for food for them to eat, without any corresponding advantage to the State. The number of convicts administration of the law is now so great that the tax upon the State for their keep and maintenance is no light burden, and this must be so as long as deprivation of personal liberty with or without hard labor is the penalty affixed by law to so many crimes.

That it is a hardship thus to tax good men for the support of bad men they were kept down close. The next be borne for the reason, if for no other, that it is cheaper for the good men to support criminals in confine- bed. He came up and he ordered ment than to permit them to go at large. The good of the community absolutely requires that crime shall be punished at any cost, but at the same time common sense teaches that crimihals ought to be made to earn their living, if it be possible to do so. The amendments propose to give the State | in each window and he said I was not the benefit of the labor of the criminals it to go to the windows, and that I must is obliged to feed and clothe. That is all the change the amendments propose to make in this matter. Let them be ratified.

AFRAID OF THE PEOPLE. The constitutional amendment abridg-

ing the powers of licentious executives Hill, and I remember some one cursed and recognizing the PEOPLE as the source of all power, which of all the Landmark, should have received the hearty endorsement of every member of the Convention was opposed by the and the "hands" in Raleigh were directed to centralize our State government and thus crush out the people. The amendment is in harmony with the Demonips the rapidly growing and dangerous prerogative of the Governor and and control of the railroads and charitable and penal institutions of the State, and will promote fidelity and the room and I had a little conversaeconomy in their management.

SETTLE AT HOME AND SETTLE ABROAD.

SETTLE AT DAYTON, OHIO Addressing a reunion of Federal soldiers at Dayton, Ohio, last fall, Judge Settle said:

"I appear before you a thoroughly Raleigh Christian Advocate, it has whipped and reconstructed rebel, that has come to Dayton to take off his hat to the brave defenders of the Union.

> SETTLE AT JONESBORO, NORTH CAROLINA. Addressing the crowd assembled at Jonesboro last week, to see Vance wear him out to a frazzle, Judge Settle said:

"You Ku Klux scoundrels. You infernal fiends of hell.'

ONE BY ONE! Judge Eure opened his court in the town of Hertford, week before last, it being the usual time for holding the strictly partisan paper; but what we fall term for Perquimans county. The got to Graham. The prisoners stood need everywhere is independent and unshackled speech from men who will denounce meanness and littleness ing in Daugherty & McMullins store from ten to fourteen in each one. I and stealing a bolt of goods. White went around and counted and there The North Carolina State Fair at is president of the Hayes and Wheeler was as many as sixteen in one of them. await the action of the court.

WHAT TO DO WITH OUR CON- AND SETTLE SUSTAINED HIM ! out that night. Kirk was applied to treatment he received while a prisoner arrested by order of Governor Holden in the county of Orange by a body of armed men from Kirk's Regiment. It will be remembered also that the county of Orange had not been put under martial law as provided for by the infamous Shoffner act, that the writ of Habeas Corpus, that "little piece of marched us off to j il. Wylie and mypaper," as Judge Settle calls it, had self were put into a dungeon that had not been suspended and that Governor Holden ordered the arrest for strong denunciatory language used by Mr. Turner about him; not stronger, however, than that used by Judge Settle the other day at Jonesboro, when he called a portion of his andience "infernal fiends of hell." It will be remembered also that upon the article of Impeachment charging Governor Holden with a violation of the law in the arrest of Mr. Turner, that even Radical Senaters voted guilty. It will be remem bered that during the whole Kirk war Judge Settle substantially sustained Governor Holden and his army, and that too when he could have driven them from the field at any time at a moment's notice simply by signing his name to Mr. Scott, a merchant, asking him to the "little piece of paper" enforcing send me a couple of chairs, a table and the writ of Habeas Corpus. It will be pitcher and towels. remembered also that the Radical

> Governor and that the same Holden is its chief adviser. We trust our readers will bear with us for referring thus to the sickening and disgusting details of the outrages marches and candles we got through inflicted upon innocent and honorable the sergeaut the officer came and took citizens by a brutal soldiery under orders from the Chief Executive and sustained by the Supreme Judiciary of dungeon by way of purifying the air. the State. The fact that the Radical Party has so persistently and so recently endorsed and adopted the acts and the policy of Governor Holden's administration during the time out and offered to buy two new ones, he was, with the assistance of Judge Settle, military monarch in North Carolina, makes it our duty to tell the people plainly what those acts were. But the half of Holden's outrages will never be known. We print this morning from the Report of the Holden Impeachment, page 894, as follows: Josiah Turner, Jr., being duly sworn

will be remembered also that the same

I was carried to Yanceyville on the occupying, and kept me there with a court house until Saturday, the 13th. Was anything done to you pending that time? A. The first two or this be not made of the criminals of three days I was a prisoner in the room where they said Stevens had beer mur-

Q. Who was with you? A. No one. penitentiary and thereby entail upon On Monday right some one came in the people the expenditure of vast with a bucket of water and threw it upon my ted. It was a good long reom, nearly half the length of this Senate chamber. I ran the fellow to the door and I enquired of the man at the door who it was and he said he did Directly some man came up and cursen the sentinel and told him it was a shame to treat a prisoner in that way. He said: "You had better hold your tongue about it, it was one of the offlcers who did it." The next night the same thing was repeated, though a less quantity of water was thrown. All was hot weather I asked if the windows could not be raised. He said the orders were to keep them down, and is undoubtedly true, but like many night, when the water was thrown, I other hardships of this life, it must ran for the fellow who threw the water when Kirk came up.

Q. Was that water thrown on you or on the bed? A. On me and on the seven men under Captain Franklin into the room. Before that the room had furnished me everything I wanted in been guarded by a sentinel at the door and at the windows outside. They kept seven men in the room. Franklin said that his orders were that I was not to speak unless to ask for something to eat and drink. He put a man confine myself to the back part of the room, and I was not to speak to any one without permission. These men remained in the room with me until we were marched from there on the 13th. I frequently saw these men I saw one with a rock raised at Mr. rocks at a prisoner. I saw other sentinels staggering with guns in their hands and I stated on one or two occasions that they ought to put sober men on guard, that these men were too drunk. I saw them frequently pointing their guns, raising rocks, making threats and cursing the prisoners. It

was an every day occurrence. Q. State whether Kirk said any thing and if so what, in your presence A. I had but very little to say or do with Kirk. When I went into the room he came to shake hands with me but I put my hands behind me. He wanted to know what I was arrested for. I said I had come to find out. that I supposed I would learn from him. He said that he had not heard tives, the management, supervision anything of it—that that was the first an address to the two churches, in of it-my appearance there. Kirk advance of their reports to the Gencame in occasionally once or twice into

> Q. You were not with the other court house and the other prisoners were above. He came in twice that I when he spoke to me I told him that I must get permission from the captain of the guard before I could talk with him. Kirk told me that I already had permission I told him that that was is a good step towards fraternity. the orders, that I could not talk to anybody unless I had permission, and insisted that Carrow should get per-

nission, and he got it. Q. How long did you remain there? . Till Saturday, the 13th, when we were marched up stairs. There were several hundred soldiers and they designated me as I went up stairs the king of the Kuklux Klan. There was effect, an organicunion of the Churches; a guard of seven marched with me on their duty was to discuss and settle my way from Yanceyville. They were all guarded but I was honored with a

guard of seven. We got to Graham on Sunday. There was a terrible rain for hours before we I having declined to occupy a tent er, and I remained outside. We stayed

We publish this morning a portion by the citizens to permit the prisoners of the testimony of Hen. Josiah Turner, Jr., giving somewhat is detail the the church, and that was also refused Monday was still an unpleasant day. during the Holden-Kirk war. It will It was muddy and wet, but about dark be remembered that Mr. Turner was on Monday night orders were given to march to Graham court house. got there after dark. We went that night in the court house, and a company of Kirk's regiment encamped in Thursday. In the meantime on Tuesday I think it was, about twelve cr ne o'clock, Captain Franklin with a squad of men came up to Wylie, and

> eral months. Q. Do you know that fact? A. No ir, I do not. I did not see him in there, but it was warm in the room and he had just got ont. As I got in I could feel that he had been there, and could smell that ne had been there Q State what you did see or smell if nything? A. I was informed that he was in there, and I inferred as much. We were put into this dungeon. Q. Who? A. Wylie and myself.

been occupied by a crazy man for sev-

ferent cage or dungeon. I heard them, although I didn't see it, ironing Weedon. I heard the clanking of the chains. Q. What was said? A. I could not near distinctly what was said. I could only hear the riveting of the chains, but I could not hear what was said. They were not in a position where I could hear plainly. I wrote a note to

Weeden and Gray were put into a dif-

Lhad divers conversations with the officer not only to have the note

Party, at its first State Convention tak n to him, but I told him where to

thereafter, formally and emphatically go. When the articles did not come

endorsed every thing Holden did. It the next day I had a further conversation and asked the officer why the pitcher and chairs were not brought. Judge Settle is now its candidate for He said it was against orders and would not let them come. I remained there in this cell until Wednesday. In the meantime we had got a box of matches from a sergeant or corporal, and we bought some candles, but these away; but I happened to have a few matches left which I found to be of service in burning a pine brush in the Q. Was that a loathsome place or otherwise? A. Exceedingly so. They gave us but two articles of furniture, two blue buckets, one filled with stule water. I wanted these buckets taken but they said these would do. They would not give Wylie and myself any water in place of that stale water that was in one of them, and there was not even a tin cup, and we had to drink fro the bucket, and there was nothing in the room but those two blue buckets. On Wednesday morning the soldiers came in and ordered me to get ready to move to my new quarters, and

> hung the next day. Do you know that? A. Yes, sir. Were you present when the judgment was pronounced? A. I was not

had been sentenced to be

Q. Do you know it except by hear-A. I heard the negro state so Q. He put you into a cell with a condemned negro? A. Yes, sir, and I there remained until the next day. Thursday. They would not give me a chair nor a stool to sit on, and they fastened the windows. There was one sash to it with a glass, and the officer every time he passed, and he did so repeatedly. I appealed to him to keep t open as the negro was reading hi Bible, and I told him he ought not to be refused the privilege of reading the Rible when he was about to be hung. His reply was that he would soon beusing a blasphemous oath-in a place

not to be mentioned, and then closed the window again. Q. What was the condition of that cell? A. It was loathsome and lousy. Q. How were you accommodated with food while imprisoned in that jail? A. My friends sent me every thing that was good; it was conveyed in general in a plate but it was thrown into a pile to me so that it was not as nice as it would have been. My friends

the way of something to eat. Q. How long did you remain there? A. I remained there until two or three o'clock on Thursday, the 18th, when we were carried before Judge Brooks

at Salisbury. C. What was done with you therewas any charge preferred against you? have forgotten whether Kirk charged me with attempting to subvert the government, but I believe Mr. Boyden stated that it was due to me to say when I was discharged, that was not a particle of evidence

Q. State whether at any time you made any speech or wrote any articles for your paper in the interest of any organization known as "the Kuklu "The White Brotherhood," or any other secret organization? A. I never did, on the contrary I always denounced them both, the League and the Kuklux Klan, in my speeches and in my paper.

The Raleigh Christian Advocate

says: The Joint Commission appointed by the M. E. Church and M. E. Ohurch South, to consider how the differences between the two Churches could be reconciled and hearty fraternal feeling reached, met at Cape May on the 16th inst and continued in session nearly two weeks. They have issued eral Conferences, in which they say that the utmost harmony prevailed in the discussions as well as a manifest prisoners? A. I was below in the anxiety on the part of the members of the Commission for a settlement remember. After giving me orders of the difficulties. They adopted rules that I was not to talk to anybody, he by which the disputes about Church came in with Marshal Carrow and property are finally settled. These property disputes have been the fruitful source of much hard feeling between the Churches and their removal

The New York Herald and other papers, misapprehending the powers of the Commission and the result of their labors, have proclaimed with a flourish the reunion of the two Churches. The Commission were not authorized to consider, much less to fraternity. This they have done-

TAOMW LYMNOT LAOMW It is very probable that any man who could confess himself a trailor will not beed advise coming from the JOURNAL. for traitors do not pin their faith to

the JOURNAL, but even at the risk of wasting our sweetness on the desert air, and without hinting at the folly of throwing pearls before swine, we beg his late Honor there with us. We stayed there till ex-Judge Settle, now that he is no longer an exhausted Judiciary to tighten his grip on his tongue and or his temper. The wise man has said that whose keepeth his mouth and his tongue keepeth his soul from troubles: that he that is soon angry dealeth foolishly; that he that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city. There is sound philosophy in these and other sayings with which the Book of Proverbs abounds and we commend them to Judge Settle's careful consideration.

> way to get votes and a worse way to preserve the peace and dignity of the State. To be brief, our advice to Peru Tom is to hold his temper or to go home and get some body to "put him in his little bed" like a naughty boy as he is. Before he does so, however, he ought to get down on his bended knees

It has an ugly sound to hear a candi-

Carolina, as Judge Settle did at Jones-

boro, address his audience or any por

tion of them as "ku klux scoundrels,

"infernal fiends of hell," and such like

expressions. And then too it is a bad

lifted eyes be made to say Let dogs delight to bark and bite, For tis their nature too. Little children should never let their angry

and with folded hands and up-

passions rise, Cheir little hands were not made to tear ou each other's eyes.

If a man when a candidate on his good behavior before the "dear people" can not hold his temper until he gets out of sight but stops his speech to tell the crowd they are "infernal fiends of hell," what will he do if he should be elected Governor and have nothing to restrain him save his own sweet will! That was a bad day's work or you, Tommy, when you cursed the crowd at Jonesboro!

"Infernal fiends of hell!" And this the language a candidate for Governor ought to utter? Don't get mad any more, Tommy. When you get mad you curse, and when you curse they carried me out and put me in an | you lose votes. Whos! Tommy! iron cage ten steps from the one I was | whoa!

BULLETS AND BAYONETS.

The voices which have cried warning at a coming usurpation, the press that has indited its cautions against an advancing military despotism, may now be enrolled as seers and ennobled as prophets. All that has been forecast is made natural, everything prefigured of the future is now an event and accomplishment. The modern Casar marches his conquering legions upon prostrate States, and the and wight of the bell-t to to De constrained and coerced by the override ing squadron, with the flash of the

sabre and the glitter of the bayonet. The scheme is only this and nothing the electoral votes of States for a Presidential candidate. It has no other impulsion or purpose. Alabama, a State hitherto Republican in its local present oligarchy, and sounded the note of the like decision in November. Other States, too, are in a like purpose of voting resistance to the yoke. And so, to prevent this, the large ele ment of strength, the colored vote, is to be marched to the polls between

the files of our armed men. There was nothing of turbulence or riot in the Alabama election. The negro, indeed, cheated as he has been by the carpet-bag vermin, who have deceived and robbed him, voted for dethronement of the pestilent nomads with their portmanteaus, who had sucked out the breath like the vamthe land as the locusts.

Wicked as is this attempt to prevail | Philadelphia in 1776. by aid of the army, it is no less foolish. It will not change any result in playing of a poor farce. That it will react in the north is already made gratuitous tyranny. The persuasions be the future of an administration train band and the trooper? What is attempted in the South may be also an experiment in the North. The spirit of armed domination is not restricted by lines of latitude nor by boundaries of zones. If we are to be a government of men, and not of laws, let the there is any danger in it, so long as we test be made in this approaching election. For the effect in the Southern States we dismiss all apprehension. their own governments to suit them-Without resistance their emancipation will come with the revolution of the holders ought of right to be masters ballot box, and they can still suffer and here; but masters they will not be until the amendments shall be ratified. await the fruition of their long night of endurance.

The madness which, in the provi dence of Gop, is the forerunner of disaster and ruin, now absorbs our ruler. The end is of near approach, and we gladden in the dawning light. The and who was forced to resign because people, in their majesty, will remand he sold a cadetship appointment to his unworthy President to the obscu rity he so righly has earned, and spurn the candidate he thus endeavors to imdifferences and to establish practical pose upon them Justice and right will finally prevail.

WRO SHABLES MA TERS. THE

great y for the better.

11. Under the Constitution as it nov stands; the Legislature (two-thirds of all the members concurring) can call a Convention without any restrictions whatever and such a Convent or will be absolutely sovereign and lothed with full authority to do all things that to it may seem best. The amendments require not only that the call of the Convention shall have the concurrence of two thirds of the members of the Legislature, but that, in addition, it shall also receive the concurrence of a majority of the people at the polls. So that if the amendments shall be ratified, before any Constitu tional Convention can meet, the call for it will have first to be sanctioned date for Governor of the State of North by two-thirds of all the members of the two Houses of the General Assembly and afterwards be sanctioned by the vote of a majority of the people. It is manifest that under such

aw, no Convention will ever be held in North Carolina; and this being so, all men who have honest fears about trusting conventions with power, ought to see plainly that it is time for them to speak out in favor of the ratification of the amendments. Indeed the very reasons that induced good citizens, and there were many of them who did so, to oppose the call of the Constitutional Convention last year naturally compel them to favor now the ratification of the amendments; in a word the amendments meet equarely the demand of the anti-convention men of last year, by making it a part of the Constitution that no convention shall under any circumstances be called without first obtaining the consent of the people at the ballof box upon the direct question of convention or no convention. Accordingly, we find that Judge Fowle, who was one of the bitterest opposers of the convention movement is most warmly advocating the ratification of the amendments proposed by that convention.

2. The other mode of altering the Constitution, that by Legislative enactment, is also very materially changed and very greatly for the better, inasmuch as it is made very much simpler and places the entire control in the hands of the people -just where

To make any change by Legislative tment in the Constitution as it now stands, one Legislature must, by the vote of three-fifths of all the members pass a bill containing the proposed amendment. It must then be published to the people six months before the election of members for the next Legislature. The new Legislature must then pass the bill by a two-thirds vote of all the members, and after all this, the bill must then be submitted to the people for ratification. This is long, tedious process and was made so designedly. If, however, the amendments shall be ratified the difficulty will no longer exist.

The following is the amendment more—to carry by the force of arms | proposed to this part of the Constitu-

SEC. 2. No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered unless a bill to alter the same shall have been agreed to by three-fifths of each house elections, has pronounced against the of the General Assembly. And the amendment or amendments so agreed to shall be submitted at the next general election to the qualified voters of the whole State in such manner as may be prescribed by law. And in the event of their adoption by a majority of the votes cast, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution of this State.

Every man can see for himself the plain effect of the changes in this article of the Constitution proposed to be made by the amendments now pending. It can be summed up in a single word almost, that is to say, they rethe democratic ticket. There was no store full power to the people. With menace or intimidation. Men con- the consent of the people everything gratulated themselves that, after long can be done, and without their conagitation, violence had ceased and sent nothing can be done. The ratifiorder supervened. They hailed the cation of the amendments will be substantially a new declaration of independence on the part of the people of North Carolina, no less important and pire, and devoured the substance of no less sweeping than that made in Mecklenburg in 1775 and that made in

If the Convention had done nothing but propose the amendments to this the South. It might be the beginning article, the great work of liberating of a solemn tragedy; it will be the the people from the slavery of the Canby Constitution would have been accomplished, for if these amendmanifest. We are not yet educated to ments shall be ratified, the people can in less than twelve months redress any of the cartridge and the cannon are grievance growing out of that Constitu not now of our admiration. Men will tion, can cure all constitutional ills pause and ask themselves, what is to that may effect them. But nothing, not a word, nor a letter, can be changed thrust upon the country by the without their consent and co-opera-Is there any danger in this? Is there

any danger in confiding to the people of North Carolina the power to make and to unmake their own government? We think not. Nor can we ever think earnestly and honestly believe in the right of the people to fashion and shape selves. The people and not the office A REVELATION Every newspaper reader remembers the carpet-bagger, John T. Deweese, who represented the Raleigh District

two terms in Congress since the war. be sold a cadetship appointment to some one for five hundred dollars. It seems that Deweese is now living in Cleveland, Ohio, and a paper in that city recently assailed him for leaving I have used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully, feel myself a new man. Respectfully,

The thirteen's applied the Constitution provides two modes of thang ing its provisions. The proposamendments effect both these methods very materially and very

publican party but what you buy d pay for. I was twice elected by republican party to Congress, and on both occasions I was compelled to buy the leaders of that party to keep nem from selling my election. I paid Jas. H. Harris \$1,000 to keep him from colting, two weeks after my first nomination, and \$2,000 the second to keep him from supporting Seymour for President in 1868. I was also compelled to pay John A. Hyman, now a epublican member of Congress, \$500 for his influence. I paid C. L Harris. the chairman of the Republican State Central committee of North Carolina. to keep him from selling my election to my opponent. In short I was compelled to pay money for any favor I ever received from the Repub lican party. Their offices appeared to be in the market for sale and I ourchased them, like any other doubtful stock on which speenlation is made. I know of no friend of mine who had any favor from either his party or its leaders he did not pay for. I could instance a number of members both North and South, who paid for their places, and in some instance did not get them; one notorious case in this State, less than two years ago, in which the office was paid for, but the delivery failed

rsicent chase after the Swiss

on, that you get nothing from the

I may, perhaps, have done some things that were wrong in the com-pany of such men and daily associating with such characters as Bill King, Postmaster of the House; Railroad Blaine the Speaker; the Rev. Gen. Garfield of Credit Mobilier and De Gollier fame; with the Rev. Senator Patterson, Drunken Zach Chandler. Attorney General Williams, Postmaster General Creswell, with Babcock, the private secretary of the President, and Belknap, the Secretary of War, and even immaculate Grant h mself, loaded down with swindles and steals; was it to be expected that I, a green country boy, just out of the army, with no experience in life, with these shining lights for leaders, that I would not do something wrong? and God knows I am only surprised, from the company I was then daily in, I did nothing worse. There is one sin you cannot charge me with, and that is I did not sneak behind the altar of the church or my wife's skirts to shield myself as some of the others did."

THE UNIVERSITY.

Professor of Natural History.

We are glad to learn that the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the University have appointed a gentleman who is fully up to the requirements of the day as Professor of Natural History, viz. Professor William H. Smith, late of the University of Mich-

Professor Smith has been selected principally for his proficiency in the great departments of Natural History, so intimately connected with agriculture, botany, zoology, geology and mineralogy. He has devoted much not only to theoretical but practical work in them and the students of the University will now have opportunity to become practically acquainted with the grasses, trees and other plants of the State, with the soils and their adaptation to crops, with the animals, their habits, diseases, best modes of treating them, and with the minerals and ores.

Mr. Smith is said to be a young man of enthusiasm and energy and of success as a teacher. Ast the South and the Northwest are

natural allies we gladly welcome the addition to the corps of teachers at the University of a Professor from the great Lake region.

Political Meeting and Speaking at The people of Duplin are thorough-

ly aroused. There will be a grand gathering at Kenansville on next Saturday, the 2d of September. Major oseph A. Englehard, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State will be present and will address the assemblage.

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VEGETINE Was looked upon as an experiment for som time by some by some of our best physicians but those most incredulous in regard to it nerit are now its most ardent friends and VEGETINE

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Mr H. R. STEVEN in a feeble condition from general debilic VECETINE was strongly recommended to n by a friend who had been much benefitted 1 its use. I procured the article and after us soveral botiles, was restored to health and soveral buttes, was restored to benith and dis-continued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore hem to perfect hes th.

Respectfully yours

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Emory Storrs, the lawyer who has been appointed by Grant to "prosecute" the Western whiskey there also to defend Babcock at his approaching trial for complicity in the safe burglary conspiracy. More "regardly conspiracy. More "regardly



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The news of the nomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR on yesterday as the candilate of the Democratic party for Governor of the State of New York vill carry joy and confidence to every honest heart in the country. New York is now no longer to be numbered among the doubtful States, but at once takes her position in the front rank of those about whose allegiance to the Democratic party there is Lo mestion. The man who carried the Empire State against Grant when at the very height of his power and popplarity, need not fear the result of a contest with any other opponent. The news is simply glorious and victory

SETTLE AT JONESBORO-HE BE. COMES FURIOUS AVD INSULTS THE CROWD. It gives us no pleasure to lay be ore

our readers the facts in regard to Judge Settle's outrageous conduct at oneshoro last week. We venture to say that such an exhibition was never fore made by any candidate for the high office of Governor in North Carolina, and we trust will never be again. It is no excuse that Judge Settle lost is temper and spoke and acted on the pulse of the moment and in the heat massion. If he is liable to such sudand ungovernable bursts of pasion he certainly is not the man for the people of North Carolias to choose for the r ruler. especially is this true when it is remembered how large a share of uncontrolable rower he claims even in his cooler moments to belong to the Governor. No man's liberty will be safe in the hands of a Governor claiming such vast powers and subject to fits of such ungovernable rage as Judge Settle has shown himself to be lia-

The following graphic account of Judge Settle's maniscal conduct at onesboro we print by permission from a private letter to a gentleman in

There are bounds of propriety beyond which no man occupying the position Judge Settle occupies before the people of North Carolina can pass with impunity. Judge Settle has passed far beyond those bounds and must now prepare to pay the penalty that the people will not be slow to inflict The gentlemen whose letter print can be implicitly relied on for

accuracy of his scatements. Writing from Fayetteville under date of 28th August he says: 'Thinking you would like to hear something from the Vance speaking at onesboro, I will write you my imions, of that occasion. We left here in the morning, arriv-

ing at Jonesboro with about 500 or nore aboard our train. The whole face of the earth was alive with white gen! We formed into procession and marched to Vance's headquarters. I suppose there were not less than 2.500 or 3.000 of us. Our flags were flying and our band was playing, and the shouts of the multitude was emphasized by the booming of our two can-When we had passed on to the stand Judge Settle's crowd came up. His procession was headed by n horseback, then came a carriage containing — and wife; also Settle and Douglas. This was followed by sixteen men mounted, and they by about 200 negroes (men, women and children.) Settle opened the debate with an hour and a half speech. He went over the war and all the dead past. There was nothing special in is speech except the entire avoidance of mention of present issues. Vance His speech was a fine effort. The crowd was quiet and respectful to Settle, listening with attention, but they Vance got up. Before Vance concluded a terrible rain scattered the crowd. I thought this ended the discussion, but Settle demanded a reply. went up to George Cole's house after the rain had ceased, talking with General Cox. We heard some cheering and he proposed to walk down into the been resumed. I agreed and we walked down together. When we got in sight of Settle we were struck by the change in the man. He seemed to be

ivid with rage. He was shouting at the top of his voice and was gesticulating most vehemently. The first words I understood were "You Demos crats make a terrible howl over the dispension of the writ of Habeas Corous; but do you know what "corpus" neans? It means a body. And there sone suspension of the corpus that does not offend yon. You will take a rope and tie a negro to one end and uspend his corpus to a limb of a tree, and you will not howl over that ! Then pointing to Vance "He will say nothing to condemn that !" This was said in great excitement and with the most inflammatory manner. I was ut-terly amazed and was not surprised when the crowd generally gave loud evidence of their disapprobation. This changed him into a demon incarnate. and he commenced to pour upon the crowd the most indecent imprecations. He called us "fiends of hell," "hounds of hell," "jackasses," "hired mob," "ku klux," &c. At this point I boiled over. I hadn't been there five minutes, but I got so excited that I mounted the steps right under him and said as loud as I could, "Any man who will speak of this assembage, composed of the best people in six counties of North Carolina, as be listened to." Settle retorted very violently: "if we were ku-klux we were hounds of hell!" A great shout was raised and several of Settle's friends rushed to him and drew him out of the sight of the crowd. He was

harsh and violent language, it was

more than the crowd could stand.

His own friends did not sustain him.

What a sight for the white people of

this State! When he was raving he

looked like he would have (if it had

been in his power to do so) consigned

No one of our papers has done jus-

informed by them that he must apologize. Vance got up and stilled the tumult. He said he could not exonerate the crowd from blame, but said In this he succeeded magnificentlythe language of his competitor was very violent and uncalled for, and he knew he would regret it. Settle then now rest contented until the next visit got up and said he had been provoked of old John Robinson. Everybody ontrage could have occurred; that it is by interruptions, and had said some said that something was the matter possible now is because we live under harsh things which he would withdraw made no apology as to the ku-klux certain what it was, we elbowed a magistrate and a candidate for present, I can give but a faint idea our way through the crowd up the Legislature. The boy's mother of his manner and language, which to a place near the stand, and died on a Saturday; on the Monday was the most insulting I ever heard. asked a negro what the matter was. following he was taken by a strapping candidates the club adjourned to its was amazed at myself getting mixed He said, "Da man dere is a preachin negro and carried before a Radical next regular meeting. up in it; but I never was so excited in life. As long as Settle acted any- I b'lieve." When "Greasy Sam" had Judge of Probate and turned over to thing like properly, he was respected; concluded, and after he had managed but when he lost his temper and used

have jest a-dressed you.'

each one of us to the Albany penitentiary for life or to the eternal fires of Mr. W. D. Jones, son of Mr. J. H. Jones of this city, started yesterday

The Radical Ratification Failure The Outrage on the White Boy-The Radicals met in the market quare last night to ratisfy the nominations of their party. The State ticket and the National ticket came in for the largest share of what little political enthusiasm they could stir up, the nominations made vesterday at Magnolia being apparently thought to be of little consequence.

The meeting was as complete a failure as one would see in a life-time of campaigning. The highest expecta tions had been raised in the minds of the local Radical leaders that the big guns of the party who would attend would draw together an unusually large and enthusiastic crowd of negro voters. In this they were totally disappointed. Not only was the crowd small, but it was entirely without the apparent enthusiasm which has heretofore been exhibited at such Radical meetings by loud and boisterous demonstrations. A stand for the speakers and officers

and been erected at the head of the market house two days previously. At one of its corners a United States flag was unfurled, and around it was arranged a number of barrels of rosin and tar. All of the great lights of the party had been invited and were expected to be present. Placards and runners had been sent over the country, and the small politicians of the party had talked themselves hoarse for days prior to the meeting, trying so stir the negroes up to the importance of coming out last night to ratify. But somehow the thing failed, and the meeting fell flat on the hands of its promoter. All the "great lights" were on hand, and spoke, but even they and their speeches fell flat, one of

them almost literally. Judge Russell presided, and introduced the speakers. First on the programme was the Hon. Thomas H. Settle, the Jupiter Tonans of his party-and Republican candidate for Governor. Many Democrats were present, being drawn out by curiosity to hear this man of whom the Radical party had for years so proudly boasted. Fifteen minutes of his speech was enough to satisfy most of them, They quietly wended their way home with a feeling of disappointment not unmixed with a degree of pity. For how low soever was the estimate they had placed upon the man as a judge. and as a man, they labored un-

der the impression that he at least had some speaking abilties. This disappointment was apparent throughout the assembly. Even the negroes expressed it. They listened. but it was with that kind of attention which said that "the Judge would get ently.

When Judge Settle was a young man he was thought to be vain of his personal appearance. His physique and features no doubt continually fed this innocent vanity. In one part of to give up the house, and that he, his physiognomy, however, he was always deficient; this was his breadth of forehead; and of this defect Mr. Settle was always painfully aware. He did all he could to aid deficient nature at least so far as the outside appearance would go, by his peculiar style of roaching his hair. The roach still sticks up to relieve the appearance of the narrow forehead, but as he stood night before his dusky audience, with his neatly fitting black coat buttoned followed, and I think used up Settle. over his manly form, one might have seen written beneath the carefully preserved roach, in characters went wild with enthusiasm as soon as larger than the narrow space could well contain, the one word FAILURE.

This one word was not only to be seen written on Judge Settle's forehead, but it rang out in every senand was seated there, about an hour tence that he uttered, and there was not a Democrat who heard him that did not turn away with the satisfaction village and see if the speaking had of knowing that he could give Gov. Vance no trouble, neither in debate nor at the polls in November.

W. P. Canaday, the Magnolia nominee for Congress, was next introduced, and when he rose everybody thought he was about to deliver himself of a speech. Many were curious to know what he could do in that line, but he quickly disappointed their carious expectations by saying "I am oo well known among you to attempt o make you a speech,"

Next came "Ike" Young-the ubi uitous Revenue officer who has unlertaken to beat the bushes in the Raleigh District with the vain hope of his life, nor allowed the same to be creased the enthusiasm which seemed beating the Hon. Joseph J. Davis for done, nor asked me to do housework even before at their flood. Congress. "Ike" made much the best characteristic was its impuder.co. Deprive his speech of this one feature. and there would be nothing left of it. In addition to making this feature prominent, he seemed to be perfectly satisfied with getting up an occasional laugh among the "niggers"-as be called them.

Next came Judge Albertson who, after consuming three quarters of an hour in discussing the Constitutional Hounds of Hell,' does not deserve to Amendment, took his seat, greatly to the relief of even the negroes.

Then came Judge Watts-"Greas Sam." We believe it was this emi nent jurist's first appearance in Wilmington, and he seemed to feel that it was incumbent upon him to exhibit his to what degradation his servitude had asinine ears in their full proportions. so well, indeed, that Wilmington can boy has been under charge of a negro. with the Judge In order to as- the Canby Constitution. Hill is to get down from his slightly elevated position on the stand, his efforts or his appearance, seemed all at once to overpower "Jestiss" Moore and he called for three cheers for "de gemman who

And so the play was followed by the force, and both were failures. tice to this thing as yet. It was the worst that could be imagined."

for Wake Forest College, where he will remain as a student.

In the student state of this thing as yet. It was the worst that could be imagined."

for Wake Forest College, where he will place like this?

In the student state of this student state of things as these can occur in a place like this?

Harrelson, E. D. Meares. It was the place like this?

John Ellia. The disclo ures made in Sunday's issue of the Journal in relation to the ticket.

outrage by which an unprotected white boy named J. W. Ellis has been subjected to the control and management of a negro man for the past nine years, will most probably be the cause of bringing all the facts to light connected with this burning shame. Yesterday morning the youth came

to this office and stated that he was in search of employment He had previously come to the office on Saturday night and made the same statement Not knowing that he was the identical John Ellis whose history we had heard and whom we had for some days been anxious to see, we told him to call again on Monday morning, when the gentleman who has control of the business department of the office would be in and would give him an answer as to employment. He accordingly came the second time as stated.

During the conversation which we had with him, and while answering our questions, his manner created the imression that he was afraid to state all the facts connected with his history.

In reply to the question had he seen the article in the JOURNAL of the day before concerning his relations to Joseph C. Hill, he replied that Hill had read the article to him on Sunday night. He said that Hill, after reading the article to him, asked him if any of it was true, and that he had told Hill that none of it was true. He then said to us that the statements in the JOURNAL were untrue; that Hill had never whipped him; that he, Ellis, had never done menial service for Hill and that he had never nursed Hill's children.

He stated that his mother died on a Saturday, and that on the Monday following Hill took him down to Major Mann's office, who was then Judge of Probate, and that Major Mann placed him under Hill's control. He was then asked to explain what he meant by being placed under Hill's control, to which be replied that he meant that Hill had charge of himthat Major Mann told Hill he must do a good part by him. He afterwards denied that Hill had ever exercised

any control over him. When led to speak of the question of race and color, he said that he thought there was no difference between a white man and a pegro, except that the negro had a black skin; that Hill's being black made no difference to him; that he had as soon live with Hill as with a white man. In the course of the conversation he retracted | p. m., for this purpose.

He further stated that he not desire to leave Hill, that the only thing in connection with the matter that now troubled him was the fact that Hill had told him on Sunday night that he wanted Ellis, did not know what to do with it.

He afterwards took this back, and said that he intended to send for his cousin to come and take charge of his house, and that he did not want to stay any longer with Hill. The only time he showed any feeling was when retracting the views he had expressed men. He further stated that Mai. Mann was his guardian up to the time that Maj. Mann went out of office, and that during that time Hill paid rent to Maj. Mann, and Maj. Mann gave him some money. He further said that since Maj. Mann left, Hill had paid bought all his clothes for him, and

gave him money when he wanted it. The youth was told that if he wanted to make any corrections as to the statements contained in the JOURNAL that he should have the privilege of doing so. He replied that he did not want to have anything to say about it, that Hill said he was going to reply to the article through the calumns of the Star. Late last evening he brought to this office the following card with the request that it be published this morning. The handwriting in the body of the card is different from that of the

signature: This is to certify that the article which appeared in the Sunday's Jour-NAL, of August 27th, 1876, is utterly untrue, which refers to J. C. Hill, who has ever been my best friend for the past nine years. I am now nearly twenty-one years old-will be in November next. He has always been kind to me. He never whipped me in of any kind. What I done was of my own free will. The schools he sent the breeze Mr. Hill E. King, one of me to was Mrs. Bradley's and The the vice presidents, in a very appro-Oxford Orphan Asylum, which I attended over two years. I have uncles and aunts in the county of Brunswick only one of the invited speakers preswhom I visit often, and if Hill had treated me as is reported, I would have reported him to them. He has paid the expenses of my house and lot, lso of mother and myself. When I am ready I will manage my own affairs. wife. I love them both.

Very respectfully, John W. Ellis. As will be seen above, the boy's own relation that existed between him and willing captives of his negro master Hill. His concluding His arraignment of the brought him. The fact is undeniable. that for years in our midst, a white Under the old Constitution no such

his tender mercies, and the result is that the negro has the boy's property, and that the boy "loves" the negro and his wife and regards them as his best

The Magnella Convention. The Radicals met at Magnolia yes terday and went through the face of nominating a candidate for Congress for the Third Congressional District, and also an Elector on the Presidential

W. P. Canaday was chosen without pposition as candidate for Congress, and Neill McKay of Harnett as the candidate for Elector.

We learn that Magnolia was crowded full, to its utmost holding capacity, with negroes from all directions. A Republican tells us that there were not ese than six thousand of them. Hesays anywhere in the neighborhood of seven thousand. In fact it was the biggest mass of hitarious, bellowing, weating darkies that was ever asembled in old Duplin. There was but little difficulty in the convention's choosing its own nominee for Congress. The mountains did not labor ong before the Midculous mouse ran

Judge Settle spoke, and so did Col. Dockery. Judge Albertson and Judge Watts (Greasy Sam) also put in an appearance. A certain Republican Revenue Col-

ector, whose letter the other day fell into the hands of Mr. Thomas H. Smith, because the clerk that directed it put the letter "H" for the middle initial of the name, instead of the letter"M.." was giving a Democrat last evening after the arrival of the the gathering. This Collector of the Revenue could scarcely describe the crowd, it was so immense. The democrat innocently asked the question: "Smith were there any negroes there?" The question struck the Revenue man to the proposed amendments to the as being so supremely superfluous constitution, and the effect they would that his under jaw dropped as he re- have in relieving our people from the plied: "Yes, a few."

Harnett Township Democrats. Harnett township, on Saturlay, the 26th inst., at Humphrey's, Charles Futch was appointed chairman, and H. Shepard secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting to be the election of a county committeeman for the township. Capt. Lewis Pearce was elected. As only a limited notice of the meeting had been given it was considered advisable to postpone the organization of fire brand was preferable any time to Tilden and Vance Club until Sature day, September 9th. The Democrats and Conservatives of the township are requested to meet at Humphrey's on Saturday, September the 9th, at 2

The meeting was addressed by Messrs, J. I. Macks and Joseph N.

Bladen County.

The Democratic Conservative Nominating Convention will meet Saturday, September 9th, in Elizabethtown. C. C. Lyon, Ch'm Ex. Com. C. O. MERAT, Secretary.

Star please copy. Great Enthusiasm in Onslow-

Major McClammy's Address. SNEAD'S FERRY, N. C., Aug. 24. MR. EDITOR:-This has been a bright and gleeful day for the party of reform in Onslow and Pender counties. as to the equality of white and black Despite the inclemency of the weather a large and outhusiastic assemblage of citizens was present to witness the unfurling of a Tilden and Vance banner from a pole one hundred feet in height under the auspices of the Stump Sound club. The erection of the pole was superintended by Messrs. Yopp, Willis and King, while the banner, bearing the names of Tilden. rent to no one. He said that Hill Vance, Hendricks and Jarvis in red and blue letters on a white field, was the most beautiful we have seen. It was the old flag in the hands of the old party which achieved for itself a history so glorious that not even a record the most infamous to be found among civilized governments continuing through a decade of blight and ruin could extinguish or darken it; and the strong hands and brave hearts that looked to-day with exuberant gladness upon its proud folds floating over the green forests and sunny fields of this beautiful land registered a patriotic vow that in the redemption of our country from the of its thraldom its future should

gaze in glorious achievements with its splendors past. The club has enrolled the name of every white voter in the township save one, and he, like the prodigal, having spent his substance in riotous living. begins to long for the banished sweets of decent and honest companionship. The fair daughters of this and contiguous townships graced with their presence this most pleasureable oc-casion, and heightened the zeal and in-

After the banner had been given to priate address introduced to the audience Major C. W. McClammy, the

This most eloquent gentleman with an enviable record as scholar, soldier and patriot, under the glowing influences of the hour surpassed himself. For graceful oratory, for profundity I do this in justice to Hill and his of argument, for brilliancy of rhetoric and for a pure and stainless character. he has but few superiors in a State which he has served no less ably in her council halls than on her tented fields. For one hour and statement leaves no doubt as to the half he kept his audience the declaration, if it was his own honest party for fraud and tyranny, for the attempted overthrow of civil liberty, sentiments would be sufficient to show for the blight and ruin of a once pros perous country, was indeed masterly. His contrast of the letters of Tilden and Haves and Vance and Settle was most lucid. His exposition of the Constitutional Amendments was thorough and his proof that the escape of the country from the political, financial and civil ruin which threatens it was in a change of parties, eminently conclusive. Ris popularity as a speaker has been enhanced and the number of nis political friends in Onslow multiplied by his fine effort to day. Amid three ringing cheers for the DEBNOS.

SMITHVILLE, Aug. 30.

EDITOR JOURNAL:-Last night the court house was crowded to hear Col. Waddell speak on political matters, friends!

Is it any wonder that white men hate the Canby Constitution when it permits such outrages? Is it any wonder that white men look with so much repugnance and abhorrence upon Radicalism and its fruits when any by things as these can occur in a rock things as these can occur in a rock things as these can occur in a look.

Col. Waddell certainly made a happy speech. He only had time to touch on the several prominent issues last night, but promised to come down here during the canvass and go into details. It was indeed a great pleasure to listen to Col. Waddell's eloquence, showing also a perfect familiarity with all the also a perfect familiarity with all the last of the club was unaniform. Short and pithy speech. He only had time to touch on the several prominent issues last night, but promised to come down here during the canvass and go into details. It was indeed a great pleasure to listen to Col. Waddell's eloquence, showing also a perfect familiarity with all the last of the club was unaniform. Short and pithy speech. He only had time to touch on the several prominent issues last night, but promised to come down here during the canvass and go into details. It was indeed a great pleasure to listen to Col. Waddell's eloquence, showing also a perfect familiarity with all the last of the club was unaniform. The constitution of the club was unaniform. Col. Waddell certainly made a happy

Burgaw-Tilden, Vance and Wad-

BURGAW, N. C. Ang. 37. According to previous announce ment a large jand enthusiastic ssembled at this place on the 20th inst, for the purpose of forming a Tilden, Vance and Waddell Club and to participate in a flag raising. The meeting was called to order

S. P. Hand, Esq., who requested Dr.

Dr. Sanders, in taking the chair made a very forcible and impressiv speech of about half an hour, in which urged the people to be up and doing; that now was the time to exert every effort in the cause of Democracy; that the Republican the number might safely be estimated party now stood like an inverted pyramid, only waiting for the slight nterruption in the equilibrium of the atmosphere to destroy its gravitation and that now, in this campaign, was the time to strike the death blow to that party which had devastated our whole Southern country. They were a number of straggling hoge laxed an effort or lost an opportunity of advancing the cause of true Democratic principles, until on the 7th of November, the sun had hidden her golden rays behind the hills of the Western horizou. The officers of the

club are as follows, viz; President-George F Jordan Vice Presidents-Dr R T Sanders, W F Bordeaux and S P Hand. Treasurer—J T Collins. Secretary-R N Bloodworth.

Working Committee-P H Hand, W B Player, W F Bordeaux, W M Hand. W J Hand, T J Bradshaw, Our young countryman, Mr. Bruce Williams, who was present by invitation, was introduced, and held the audience spell-bound for nearly an train an account of the immensity of hour in one of the most impressive and stirring speeches that it has been the good fortune of your correspon dent to listen to in this campaign : in deed, it was a masterly effort for one so young and so recently embarked in public life. He left no stone unturned. He commenced by alluding heavy burden of taxation under which they are writhing. He next referred to the constitution as it now stands. At a meeting of the Democrats of showing how powerless our Legislature has been in the past, fettered by some of its unwise and oppressive requirements, and the great power for good it will have in the future if the proposed amendments should adopted, thus imposing a check to the squandering of the people's money.

Next in order was Dr. W. T. Ennett, who, in his usual earnest manner referred at considerable length to the civil rights bill; showed the inconsist ency of the Badical party in trying to dodge it; they could not stand it; a it. If you wish to see them riggle and squirm, mention civil rights. Dr. Ennett closed with a very ardent appeal

to the club to work zealously, and strive to increase to the maximum by moderation and prudence. It is unnecessary here to say more of Dr. Ennett; all who know him can locate him -a Democrat of the Joe Engelhard appearance when there is a chance to say or do anything to promote the in-

terests of the Democratic party. Mr. T. J. Armstrong, president of the Rocky Point club, being present, was called for, and after begging to be ex-cused on the ground that the previous speakers had taken up all the ground, and so successfully explained the issues of the campaign that he was at a loss to know where to begin, made a few very appropriate remarks, which were to the point and well received.

The meeting then closed amid scenes of the wildest enthusiasm, with three cheers for Tilden, Vance and

For the Journal.

Tilden and Vance Club at Abbott

A Tilden and Vance Club was formed at Abbottsburg, N. C., to-day (August 26th), numbering about fifty, and the following officers elected: President—J. H. Thompson. Vice Presidents—I. H. Smith, J. R.

Bradshaw, R. J. McEwen, Z. G. Thompson. Secretary-J. S. Cain. Corresponding Secretary-Jno. Nutt. A working committee of six was ap-

pointed consisting of the following gentlemen: N. J. Leman, R. C. Jordan, J. W. McLond, Peter McKee, R. C. Thompson and W. T. Gooden. Mr. John Nutt, Jr., made a good little speech for us, after which the meeting was called to order by I. H. Smith for the purpose of selecting del-

gates to the County Democratic Convention and to the Senatorial Convention also, resulting as follows: Delegates to County Convention-N. G. McKee, Z. G. Thompson, N. G. Lemon, I. H. Smith, J. H. Thompson

and R. W. McEwin, Delegates to Senatorial Convention -John Nutt, Jr., and S. B. Thomp-

The meeting then adjourned J. H. THOMPSON, Chairman. J. S. Cain, Secretary. We are stronger in Bladen than we have been for ten years past.

For the Journal

ABBOTTSBURG, N. C., Aug. 28. MR. EDITOR:-I ask the favor through your valuable and widely circulated paper of making a suggestion in regard to our candidate for member of the General Assembly from Bladen. liere are several estimable gentlemen spoken of, such as Robert J. McEwen. Esq. Mr. N. A. Stedman, C. C. Lyon, and Major T. D. Love, Jr., who are popular in their various localities, but people of Brown Marsh(where Mr. Clark resides), Abbottsburg and Bladenboro townships all'demand the nomination of Jno. H. Clark, Esq., of Clarkton. This partiality for Mr. Clark S. Clarkton. This partiality for Mr. Clark I ought to say, is not by any means canfined to these townships, but is Monts, W. Scott Milliken, Executive equally strong in all the townships south of the Cape Fear, where Mr. Clark is best known; and indeed among all thinking men all over the county there is a desire for his nomination. This general demand for Mr. Clark o represent us in the General Assembly is in consequence of his high peronal and business character, which is

ecognized by all who know him. It is not too much to say that in all social, personal and business relations no man in Bladen county is held in nigher consideration by the people of both parties than John H. Clark, and what is worthy of consideration is that his large family, social and business position render him so strong in the county that he will almost certainly VOX POPULL

WHITEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 25, 1876. to-day by the largest Democratic convention ever held in Columbus. feet harmony prevailed : For House of Repres V. Richardson. For Sheriff-K. Haynes For Treasurer—T. S. Memory, For Register of Deeds—I. M.

A SUBSCRIBER.

For the Journal. Letter from Rockingham-Age of the Town-Political Convention-Base Ball, &c.

Rockingham, the county seat of Richmond county, was laid off into a town on the 16th of July, 1788, by John Cole and Henry Wm. Harring. ton, commissioners appointed for that purpose. The old deeds in the Regis-ter's office show that about that time all the deeds for land were signed by Richard Caswell, first Governor of the State under the Constitution, and lead us to believe that the country was but sparcely settled. It had formerly been included in the large

ounty of Anson. Rockingham is now just eigthy-eigh years old. It contains 9 dry goods stores, 2 drug stores, 2 hotels, 2 newspaper offices, 2 cotton factories, 1 tir shop, 3 churches, 2 schools, 4 preach doctors, 4 lawyers, 6 grogand 1 barber shop, about 900 inhabitants, a noisy flock of goats, and quite equal to the task, and let it not be cows. By far the noisiest and said that the Democrats of Pender remost impudent of all the inhabitants is a noted billy-goat who is con tinually displaying his antics and odoriferous ugliness in the streets the great annoyance of the ladies and visitors who come into the business part of the town.

I arrived here on last Friday just in time to witness a game of base ball between the Monroe and Rockingham clubs. The weather was very warm and the base ball ground, the Academy green, was warm. The game lasted till about 2 o'clock, when the

Monroe Olub came out victorious. On Friday I learned that the Democrats held one of the largest and most enthusiastic conventions ever held in the county. Many old men, who had taken no interest in politics for years. were out to select a straight out Democrat ticket.

The following nominations were made on first ballot: For the House of Representative

Robert H Johnson, Esq. For Sheriff—H C McFayden. For Register of Deeds - Parks Chappel.

For Treasurer-John W Cole, Es For County Commissioners-Aycocke, L T Everett, M D McNeill James McIntosh and R Bowden. For County Surveyor-W W Gra

Mr. Johnson, the candidate for the Legislature, is a young lawyer of intelligence and promise, and was a student of our State University, when it was broken up in 1868 by the resignation of all the members of the old faculty on account of the interference of the Legislature in its management The other candidates are said to be men of undoubted integrity and popdarity, and the ticket as a whole regarded as about the strongest that

the party could put forth. VISITOR. Rockiugham, N. C., Aug. 28, 1876. Tilden and Vance Club at Lock. wood's Folly.

LOCKWOOD'S FOLLY BRIDGE, N. C., August 18, 1876. MR. EDITOR:-The Conservatives

and Democrats organized to day at Figott's Store a Tilden and Vance Club, adopted a constitution which was signed by sixty, and elected following officers:
President—Joseph Standard.

Vice - Presidents --- Elisha Sellers. Jesse Lancaster, A. S. White. Secretary-J. P. Ballard. Corresponding Secretary --- James Henry Addix.

Democratic County Convention Pursuant to a call of the County Executive Committee, the citizens of Brunswick county met in convention at the court house in Smithville on

Monday, August 28th. by Dr. Curtis, chairman of the execuive committee. Col. John D. Taylor was elected permanent president of the convention.

nd on taking the chair, stated the business of the meeting, and after a spirited appeal to his fellow-citizens to do their whole duty in the coming election, declared the convention organized by appointing J. H. Clemons and W. H. Mercer secretaries. The candidates were nominated as follows:

For General Assembly-David S. Cowan. For County Commissioners—Francis M. Moore, John D. Taylor, Joseph Stanaland, Wm. H. Stone, W. Scott Milikin.

Eor Register of Deeds-M. C. Guth-

For Sheriff-Rufus Galloway. For Treasurer-Dr. F. W. Potter. For County Surveyor-W. W. Drew. For Coroner—Julius W. Taylor. Delegates were appointed to a Sena torial Convention to nominate a candidate for Senator for Brunswick and Bladen as follows: Salter Lloyd, Dr. Lucas, J H Melvin, A W Reiger, A V Goodman, Jacob A Evans, W W Mc-Rackan, Absolam Ward, Henry T Williams, Wallace Styron, Franklin Galloway, B W McKethan, Peter Rourk, J H Mintz, Jabish Frink, B

Lewis Butler, W Scott Milikin, John W King. It was suggested that the chairman of the meeting arrange the hour and place for holding the senatorial convention with the chairman of the executive committee of Bladen, and that when decided upon he notify the aforesaid delegates. The chairman designated the second Thursday in September, at Robeson station, on the Carolina Central railway, for said

meeting, subject to the approval of Bladen. The chairman of the meeting was instructed to nominate the Executive Committee for the ensuing year and to nominate himself as one of the number; and in compliance with such instructions, the following gentlemen were appointed by the chair: Dr. W. G. Curtis, Chairman; David

Committee. Mr. Cowan having been loudly called for, responded in a very felici tous speech, accepting the nomination and calling upon all good citizens to rally around the banner of reform and

carry it gloriously on to victory. Mr. John W. Galloway also respond ed to calls for a speech and entertained the meeting very handsomely for half There being no further business the eeting adjourned. JOHN D. TAYLOR, Ch'm. J. H. CLEMMONS, Sec'ys.

W. H. MEBAN,

Moore County Wide Awake -Tilden and Vauce Club. A portion of the voters of Bensalend and Mineral Springs townships, Moore county, met at Currieville in said county, August 19th for the purpose The following ticket was nominated of organizing a Tilden and Vance Club.

On motion W J Stewart, Esq. Carthage was chosen temporary chairman and the following par officers were chosen: President—Dr A B Currie.

Vice President —N M Dunlop, W
C Ourrie, JC Monroe, Neill Mclanta.

Secretary—Dr J C McKennie.

Executive Committee—N M Dunlop,
William Keith, Dr F M McKennie,
Neill McInnis, John Monroe,
The constitution for the government
of the club was unanimously adopted.

Short and pithy speeches were made by W J Stewart, Raq, Drs A

B Currie and J C McKenzie, N M Dunlop, Esq. and others. The Conservatives in these The Conservatives in these town-ships are thoroughly aroused and will last "

give a good report of themselves on J. C. McKENETH, Sec'y.

COMMERCIAL

THURSDAY, Aug. 24-3 P. M. COTTON—Market firm. Sales of 45 bales at 111 cents per lb. The following are the official quotations: Ordinary ..... 

Middling .... Quotations conform to the classification f the American Cotton Exchange.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quo taions: Market quiet and steady at 264 cents per gallon. Sales of 350 casks at 264

ROSIN-Official quotations: Market quiet at \$1 121 for strained and \$1 15 for mod strained. No sales reported. TAR-Official quotations: Market stead at \$1 30 per bbl.—Sales of 160 bbls at \$1 30 and 50 bbls (in order) at \$1 40.

CRUDE FURPENTINE—Official quotations. Market quiet at \$1 for hard and \$1.60 for soft and virgin. Sales of 220

FRIDAY, Aug. 25. COTTON-No official quotations. Sales of 10 bales at from 194 to 114 cents on a pasis of 111 cents for middle SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quo tations: Market steady at 261 cents per gal-ROSIN---Official quotations: Market quiet at \$1 124 for strained and \$1 15 for good strained. Sales of 120 bbls strained t \$1 121 and I50 bbls at \$2a\$2 25 for No. 1 and e tra No. 1 and \$2 75 for pale. TAR—Official quotations: Market steady at \$1 30 per bbl. Sales of 355 bbls. at quo-

sost and virgin.

tations and 65 bbls (fn order) at \$1 40 CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quo tations: Market quiet at \$1 for hard, \$1 65 for soft and \$1 65 for virgin. Sales of 1,048 bbls at quotations.

SATURDAY, August 26. COTTON-No official quotations. No sales reported.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quo-

ations : Market steady at 261 cents per Sales of 40 casks at quotations and 110 casks (city distilled) at 264 cents. ROSIN-Official quotations: full at \$1 12} for strained and \$1 15 for good strained. No sales r ported. TAR-Official quotations: Market steady at \$1 30 per bbl. Sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official

quotations: Market firm at \$1 for hard. \$1 65 for soft and \$1 65 for virgin. Sales at quotations. Monday, August 28. COTTON-Market quiet. Sales of 2 ales at 101 cents and 1 bale (new crop)

at 12 cents. The following are the officia uotations: Good Ordinary 91
Low Middling 101

Quotati ns conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange. ations: Market firm at 27 cents per gallon. Sales of 325 casks at quotations. ROSIN--Official quotations: Marke firm at \$1 121 for strained and \$1 15 for strained at \$1 15.

TAR—Official quotations: Market quiet at \$1 30 per bbl. Sales at quotatians. CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quo tations: Market quiet at \$1 for hard, \$1 65 for soft and \$1 65 for virgin. Sales at quotations. TUESDAY, August 29.

COTTON-Market quiet. S bales at 10 cents per lb. The following are the official quotations: Ordinary.... Good Ordinary..... Low Middling.....

of the American Cotton Exchange.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE---Official quotations: Market firm at 27 cents per gallon. Sales of 100 casks at 271 cents and 150 casks at 27½ cents per gallon, the market closing steady at the last figures.

ROSIN—Official quotations: Market quiet and quiet at \$1 124 for strained and \$1 15 for good strained. bbls F at \$1 40 per bbl and 56 do H at \$1 65 per bbl and 65 do pale at \$2 75.

TAR-Official quotations: Market steady t \$1 30 per bbl. Sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Official quotations: Market quiet at \$1 for hard, \$1 65 for sof, and \$1 65 for virgin. Sales at quo-WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30.

COTTON-Market steady. Sales of 1 bale at 10½ cents and 3 bales at 11 cents. The following are the official quotations: Ordinary 91 Low Middling..... 10 Good Middling..... — Quotations conform to the classification

of the American Cotton Exchange. SPIRITS TURPENTINE .-- Official quotations: Market steady at 271 cents per gallon. Sales of 100 casks at 274 cents, market closing firm at these figures. ROSIN-Official quotations: Market steady at \$1 121 for strained and \$1 15 for good strained. No sales reported. TAR-Official quotations: Market firm

at \$1 30 per bbl. Sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Official quo tations: Market quiet at \$1 for hard, \$1 65 for soft and virgin. Sales at quota tions. THURSDAY, August 31-3 P. M. COTTON-No official quotations. Sales

of 4 bales (strictly low middling) at 10? SPIRITS TURPENTINE -Official quotations: Market steady at 271 cents per ROSIN-Official quotations: Market steady at \$1 12½ for strained and \$1 15 for good strained. No sales reported. TAR-Official quotations: Market firm t \$1 30 per bbl. Sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quoations: Market firm at \$1 for hard and \$1 65 for soft and virgin. Sales at quota-

WEEKLY STATEMENT TOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STOLES In yard and afloat at the Pottof Wilmington, N. C., August 28, 1876: Cotton in yard........ 187 bales. afloat..... . afloat . . 1,097 Rosin in yard. 82.584 bbls . . **. . . . . .** . . . . . . . afloat..... 3,162 Car in yard..... 2,133 153 Total .... Crude Turpentine in yard.... 2,515 RECE PTS FOR THE WEEK. Spirits Rosin Tar Cotton 2 744 12,320 EXPORTS POR SAME. Cotton Sp'ts Rosin Tar Crude 83 465 2,741 1,633

STOCK FOR CORRESPONDING WERE LAST TEAR (1875). Spirits Rosin Tar 8,403 48,714 780 Cotton RECEIPTS FOR SAME. Spirits Rosin Tar 4,171 21,001 2,214 2,816

EXPORTS FOR SAME. Cotton Sp'ts Rosin Tar Crude 00 2,479 6,687 00 00 For'gn C'wise 23 65 2,544 11,942 1,336

Total

QUOTATIONS FOR SAME. Cotton Sp'ts Rosin Tar Crude 7 nom'l 284 125 195 205 " 29 130 130 205

MARINE NEWS ARRIVED. Schr Willio Luce, 133 tons, Spear, Cam-len, Me, 15 days, 16 bbls lime to Worth &

Br bark Petchelee, 356 tons, Burns Pernambuco, Brazil, 28 days, Schr Spring Bird, 176 tons, Hassell, Bos on, 18 days, G G Barker & Co. hip Raleigh, Oliver, Baltimo A D Cazany Nor bark St. Olaf, 280 tons, Hassell Hull, 56 days, R E Heide. Br bark Roberto, 478 tons, Gould, Lon-

Br barquentine Emma Crook, 296 tons, Gully, Londonderry, 44 days, Vick & Me-Nor brig Typhoon, 202 tons, Thomasen, Rio Janeiro. 43 days, R E Heide. Schr Jesse Hart, 2nd, Keen, Bath, Maine, J H Chadbeurn & Co.

onderrry, 20 days, Williams & Murchison.

OLEARED. Steamship D J Foley, Price, Baltimore

D Cazaux. BAMTIMORE --- - S eamship D J Fole y ---759 bbls rosin, 409 do tar, 110 casks spirits turpentine, 40 bbls pitch, 25 cases tar, 769 bags peanuts, 45 bales sheeting, 5 do domestics, 29 bdls paper, 25 pkgs metal, 3 cases mdse, 13 empty ale kegs, 4 pkgs perbs, 17 pkgs dried fruit, 2 bags pks wax, 4 bdls mattresses, 160,000 gles, 28,616 feet lumber.

msbip Regulator, Doane, New York. Schr Mary, Davis, Tyrrell county, DeRosset & Co. Schr Adda, Youmans, Tyrrell county B F Mitchell & Son Schr Annie G Midyett, Lewis, Hyde onnty, B F Mitchell & Son. Schr Julia Selden, Ballance, Elizabeth City, B F Mitchell & Jon. Nor brig Mira, Stoer, Rotterdam, R E Heide, cargo by Williams & Murchison. Schr J. H Stickney, Forks, Mayagues, Porto Rico, E Kidder & Sons.

Schr Albert Mason, Rose, New York Harriss. Schr Sydney C Tyler, Shaw, Philadel-

EXPORTS

COASTWINE, New York-Seamship Regulator-27 bales cotton, 350 casks spirits thrountine, 717 bbls tar, 2,100 do rosin, 375 pkgs shooks, 12 bales sheeting, 8 pkgs paper, 5 bales warp, 43 pkgs, 4 bales yarn, 15 bushels r NEW YORK-Schr Albert Mason -2,226

21 tons old iron, 333,625 shingles, 5,260 oolts. 36.513 feet lumber. FOREIGN. ROTTERDAM-Nor brig Mira-2,888 bls rosin. MARAGUES-Schr J H Stickney-180,

PHILADELPHIA-Schr Sydney C Tyler-

530 feet lumber and 80,600 shingles. Wholesale Prices List. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

bbls rosin.

These quotations apply to wholesale prices. In filling smaller orders, higher figures (as a rule) will be August, 31st, 1876. ABTICLES. PPLES-per barrel. CON-North Carolina BEEF—
On the Hoof

BABRELS—Spir's Turpentine
Second Hand, each.

New York, each.

New City, each

BEESWAX—\$ B.

BRICKS—Wilmington, \$ M.

Northern, \$ M.

BUTTERS N. (Spelina, \$ B.

CANDLES—Sperin, \$ B. CANDLES -Sperm, Wh..... OHRESE - Northern Fac's 20 th Bio, 9 h...
Laguagra B h.
OORN MEATA, B bushel...
COTTON TIES—9 h.
DOMESTICS—Sheet'g 4-49 y'd

FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, 9 bbl 1
No. 1 Mackerel, 9 g bbl.
Mackerel, No. 3, 9 bbl.
1 No. 3, 9 g bbl.
Mackerel, No. 3, 9 bbl.... Mackerel, No. 3, y bbl. 800 6 8 25

Mullets, y bbl. 000 60 00

Dry Cod, y lb by bbl. 7 6 8 00

LOUR—Fine, y bbl. 50 6 6 00

Excra do. 4 y bbl. 7 50 6 8 50

City Mills Super, y bbl. 6 50 6 90

Exita 20 bbl. 6 50 6 90 00

Exita 20 bbl. 6 50 6 90 00 PERTILIZERA " 50 00 " 31 00 " 60 00 Stone ""
Whann's Phomhare" Star Phosphate "GLUB—W b....."

AIN—Corn, in sacks,..... Corn, in bulk, 19 56 ibs.... Peas, Cow, W bushel HIDES Green 20

North Carolin, W.B. 180 & LUMBER City 81 samSawed Ship Staff, resewed, W.M. 17 00 @21 00 Rough Edge Fink, W.M. 17 00 @19 00 West India Carpes, according to quality, W.M. ft. 14 06 @20 00 Dremed Flooring, seasoned 20 00 @25 00 Seasiling and ileards, com MOLARNEM CH 

Thin, & bbl...
Prime, & bbl...
Bump, & bbl...
Ck—Carolina. Rough, & bushel -Alum, y bushel Lisbon... Liverpool, W sack.... American, Weack. Ornshed, U.B... SOAP—Northern, W.B.. SHINGLES—Contract, Common, y M. Cypress Sape, ? B.O. Hhd., y M.

B.O. Hhd., y M.

TALLOW— y b.

TIMBER—Shipping, y M.

Mill Prime, y M.

MILL Prime, y M.

Inferior to Ordinary, & M. 3 00 @5 00 WHISKEY—Northerr, & gal. 1 25 @ 5 00 Keep the Liver Active. The above is a sound health maxim. In order at the functions of digestion, evacuation and secretion shall be discharged with that degree of regularity and vigor which is essential to the well being of both body and mind, the liver, vpon whose activity they are dependent for their due performance, must be kept in good working order. Calonici and blue pills, besides being hurtill which depresently. full mineral drugs, only partially and temporarily rectify disorders or singg/shness of the great biliary gland. Plostetter's Stomach Bitters, on the contrary, a complish thoroughly what the above medicines tall in doing, and are besides a safe as well as poten: remedy for disorders of the stomach, bowels and organs of urination, as well as an uneccalled g nersh invigorant. They are, moreover, a sterling antidote to malaria.

Ranaway or Lost.

Rosin Tar Crude
6,687 00 00
5,255 1,336 350

11,942 1,336 350

BANAWAY from the Subscriber in March
lest two mutatto children named Susan and
chan Crumpler. John has one eye squint.
They are legisly bound to me. Any information concern ng their whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.
Address me at Clinton, Sampson County, N.C. ress me at Clinton, Sampson County, N.C. 1-wit JAS. H. TURLINGTOM. cept 1-wit

additionation Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., PRIDAY, SEPTEMBER -1, 1876 A WORD WATH VE

and olsowhere in the District acteristics of the German people, their to talk an far looking white men in payers, and the question of reform ? You have the same nosat take between the white man's | tauce. They have become disgusted arty and the negro party that other! la men have, you have the same inor clears of the great writ of formus and you have the same many a government that the exorbitant taxes now imposed, will

x conditiones. You are North ndowed with the same ere is the same necessity upon you. mon other white men, to maintain mying the fact that

that it is the Habeas party, that it is the party of ical expenditure of the peo-But what do we see. three counties named above, Car Harnoff and Moore with a white ty of 2,184 votes give only 134 rity of only 1.916 give a jority of 1,153! Why is t because the white men the Radical ticket in these but because they do not vote

The county of Columbus ,225 white voters, in 1874 Hed 1,315 Democratic votes while the county of Carteret with 1,428 white nolled only 755 Democratic votes. Limit with 1.129 white votes could refer only 850 Democrats, and Moore the army, and to the inquiries made of them as to what division or corps received was "Me fight mit Siegel." Sleger was their tember, and they fol-

present campaign. They will follow oldiers of the two sections when the oin hands heartily with them, and side by side "fight mit Sigel" too. iden and Vance Club THE RIGHT SORT OF TALK. Hon. A. S. Hewitt, member of Con te township. If the on Tuesday evening last said: of the Club shall " Let me say right here that we can

day of election every who has not put in an appearance of again. (Applause.) gistered votersandchecking Democrats as they vote, it will easy enough when one o'clock

Harnett and Moore pardon us for the sides of the fence this season. Indeindl not be content unless this District ,500 votes for the Democratic ticket. We ought to give 3,500 and even then of beast as though we had done some say they are good Democrats but actions We have full five thonspeak louder than words and when nd white majority in our District. and surely 1,500 is a liberal calculation all contingencies for which men ight to remain away from the polls.

strike has begun among the laborers in the rice plantations along the Combalice in South Carolina, the strikers taking advantage of the harvest season to demand an advance of fifty per cent, in wages. Many of the hands few sore heads in the candidates, own Administration and a Democratic time when the devil went on a high vested within a few days or be a total of the party and the success of the loss. Governor Chamberlain has tele- cause demand it and demand it now. graphed the sheriff of Beaufort to summon a strong posse and protect at

" ME FIGHT MIT SIEGEL" Governor Tillden in replying to a serenade given him on the announce ment of his nomination for the Presidency by the St. Louis Convention, said among many other good things. that the candidates nominated by the Democratic party would reconcluded in Carteret, Harnett ceive a larger proportion of the Moore we desire to say a word this German vote than any that had You have the honor of your past. Recent developments prove that t in your hands, and it may be he was right in that respect, and show too, how thoroughly posted he is, not

to which he has hitherto belonged and

South have been, we believe, larger than ever before, and yet business is paralyzed, labor seeking employment and can find none, and money never all scherness and earnest | been submitted to the people for years | so scarce. What has become of all the money? Are the banks and capitalists hoarding it up, and if so, for what purpose? There is a great demand merely in the political condition of for it all over the country, except in not one of ability, but parties, but in the status of the vari- the great money centres, and one composing those parties. He evidently ing a large per centum could readily knew what he was talking about when he said the German vote would be cast for the St. Louis nominees. No man knows better than he, the peculiar charill do again. Why methodical habits, their thrift, their ingrained opposition to extravagance in any form. They are heavy taxwhich is the paramount issue in this cunvass is to them one of vital imporwith the party with which so m my of them have hitherto acted and are enrolling themselves by thousands under the banner of Tilden and reform. They know that under his administration

sis of all legitimate transactions, has been entirely destroyed by the reckless expenditures, the criminal extravagancies and gross corruptions of the party in power. They have shocked and they see in what he has already the baneful influences of their examaccomplished in reforming abuses in ple must have permeated through all their own State a certain guaranty that the gradations of society until the he will be equally successful when body politic is more or less corrupt. called to grapple with those which Nor can we wouder at the existence have so disgraced the Federal governof such a feeling when we remember retreachment and honest ment. And they mean to vote for him the Credit Mobliers, the fraudulent navy contracts, the straw bids of the postoffice department, the revenues To the many prominent men who squandered, the operations of the Belhave expressed this determination, the Ottendorfers, Hassaureks and others knaps and the Babcocks, and the frauds in almost every department of that could be mentioned, the name of leneral Siegel must also be added. the government so recently exposed by

> Never has such a condition of things advocates the election of Tilden and existed before in the history of our Hendricks. His influence and his per- country. Panic after panic has swept sonal popularity which are very great over the land in former years, parawith his people are now devoted to the lyzing industries and spreading finansuccess of the Democratic ticket, and cial ruin in every direction, but the that influence will be greatly feit as recuperative energies of the nation the canvass progresses. He was a soon restored prosperity, for corrupgallant officer in the Federal army and tion had not then as now impaired its served with distinction throughout the vitality. Whatever cause of complaint war. As illustrating his great popul may have existed against the governlarity with his country-men, some of ment, and where there are two parties our readers will remember that, on there will always be complaint, yet all everal occasions during the war, there had faith and confidence in the honesty were captured a great many of his of those who controlled its operations; troops. Many of them were entirely and this gave a feeling of security and ignorant of the English language, an assurance of ultimate improvement having perhaps been in the country in the midst of gloom and desponbut a very short time before joining dency.

But the reverse of all this is now the case. The government so far from that our present homestead law is they belonged, the number of their giving stability to trade and commerce, forces, their intended movements and has by the course it has pursued comsuch like questions, the only answer pletely unsettled its foundations, and capital shrinks from investment and is It was sufficient for them to know that kept hoarded up until a policy is law, that any one casting his eye over lowed him with a devotion worthy of so long been in operation and directed as in former days by old fashioned That devotion is still felt for him honesty.

and will be again exhibited during the We will look in vain for any improvement in our affairs so leng as the their old leader in massed and swell- Radical par'y remains in power, a party ing columns with all the enthusiasm that has shown itself to be so corrupt they formerly exhibited on so many in all its ramifications, that the idea of fields of battle. But this will be a reform within itself, is not only absurd, different contest, and under different but does gross violence to the common ssues. Their old enemies will indeed sense of all the people. Our only again be in the fight, but not as in the hope of relief, and the restoration of past contending breast to breast better times is in the election of Tilagainst them, but enlisted under the den and Hendricks. We may then same banner of reform and just gov- look for a return of confidence, the ernment. The passions engendered revival of active and successful busiby the war ceased to exist between the ness, the revival of trade, and the cerwar ended, and now no longer foes, industry and well-directed efforts under but as friends Southern soldiers will a government wisely and economically spasm of prejudice of the debtor administered. But the people are fully alive to the vast interests at stake in the ensuing election, and have determined that this condition of affairs shall continue no longer. They have in our Revised Code of 1854 the exbefore a Deemocratic club in that city had quite enough of Grantism with its sickening exhibitions of nepotism and imbecility, and they intend to place elect the next President if we get the administration of affairs in the the present exemptions. Up to 1866-67, unanimous consent, (Applause.) The hands of those who will carry on the when we had another statute, they unanimous consent we need is the united vote of the Democrats of this city. If any man stands in the way of principles of the fathers of the republic. and be guided in their actions by real estate exemptions, and even a that united vote ride him down. (Great applause.) I don't care what the light of their own glorious ex-

his name is or what service he may have rendered to the party, if in this juncture of affairs he stands in the way of a complete union of the party, THE BOOMERANG ORDER. crush him, blot his name from the roll of honor, and never let him be heard And that is the way to talk, Let there be no temporizing, no compromising and no shuffling. No man can make good his claim to being a good Democrat who runs as an independant candidate. Those who are not with us are against us. The organization and discipline of the party must be perfeeted and maintained to the end. No man may pick blackberries on both

pendant candidates, candidates in op- ator declared to-day that the order position to the expressed voice of the would prove a beomerang and react beneficent than the one now existing party, n ust step down and out at once, or | upon their party." This view is corroborated by the be numbered with the enemy. Men may correspondent of the Springfield Republican as follows: "Secretary Cam- would urge it in the face of all the facts eron's order to General Sherman is is receiving much comment here, mostly party asserts that it is the friend the Democratic party by defeating its adverse. Some prominent Western Republicans have declared to day that it will lose the party more votes at the North than it will gain in the

on the October States." "support the nominees." Independent candidacy means the same the world over. It means the combination of a party with the entire force of the ene- House of Representatives in respect mountain and offered to deed away

Southern voters?

Short and pithy speeds we

THE HOMESTEAD LAW-ITS OR The condition of the country at the

IGIN AND ITS PRICADS. present time is certainly a very pecu-A favorite and oft repeated claim of liar and anomalous one and furnishes he Badical party to popular favor is much food for thought. Our crops of based upon the assertion that to its cereals and the great staple of the egislation is due the wise and benti contained in the Homestead law. A more pufounded claim was never made. The facts of the case are well known and show beyond dispute that the policy of a Homestead and Personal property exemption was firmly fixed as part and parcel of the law of North Carolina long before the Radical party ver had an existence. The statute pooks of the State show this to be true beyond all dispute. The records of he Supreme Court show the same fact and not only that but they show that the leaders of the Radical parts know it done to prevent the loss of "many turn to the record and see for himself what Thomas Settle the present Radical candidate for Governor has to say bout the matter.

In the case of Hill against Kessler, leeided by the Supreme Court of the State at June Term, 1869, N. C. Reports, vol. 63, page 437, Judge Settle mited with Judge Reade in saying:

"We have too, our own legislative construction and the practice of our courts under it for the last twenty years The Revised Code adopted in 1856, makes the exemption of cow and calf, ten barrels of corn or wheat, fifty pounds of bacon, beef or pork, or one barrel of fish, all necessary farming tools for one laborer, one bed, bedstead and covering for every two members of the family and such other property as the freeholders may deem necessary for the comfort and support of such debtor's family; such other property not to exceed fifty dolsince July 1st, 1845

apply to all debts cont.acted So in 1866 67, our Legislature passed an act ex mpting " all necessary farming and mechanical tools, one workhorse, one yoke of oxen, one cart or wagon, one milch cow and calf, fifteen head of hogs, five hundred pounds of pork or bacon, 50 bushels of corn, 20 bushels of wheat and household and kitchen armiture not to exceed \$200 in value. And this was not restricted to subsequent contracts, which is the more the moment it was known that the writ significant, as by the same act a homestead of one hundred acres without regard to value was restricted to subequent debts. So that exemptions applying to antecedent debts have had the sanction of our Legislatures and eling post-haste, night and day, to of this Court and of the produce of all

the Courts for the last twenty years.' Four years later, in the case of Garret against Cheshire, N. C. Reports, vol 69, page 396, this same Supreme Court of North Carolina had the Homestead Law again under consideration and this same Judge Settle. uniting with Judge Reade and repeating the substance of the act of 1856 (Reabove referred to, says:

"It is apparent that an allotment in many cases would exceed that sum in value. And the same act allows a homestead of 100 acres without re striction as to value, which in many cases would be worth, with the improvements, many thousands. In 1868 our constitution was adopted, and in limited to \$1,000 realty, not in fee simple, but for a limited time and personalty to the value of \$500." it be said of our homestead law, as the learned Judge said of the Georgia tham, as sampared with former exemptions would be struck by the magni tude of the increase? Our homestead law is not an increase but a restriction upon former exemptions,"

Two years later, or nearly two years the same court had the same question the third time repeated the history of the North Carolina homestead licky and in the face of all men. law. In the case of Wilson against Sparks it decided at the January term. 1875, and reported in N. C. Reports vol. 72, page 208, Judge Settle again uniting with Judge Reade declares;

"We have had exemption laws for a long time, varying with the times, de secure necessaries and comforts for families until they have become a part it has been no rash experiment nor against the creditor class, but it has had a regular growth of half a century, increasing from time to time as our necessity required and as their good effects were apparent. As embodied emptions of personal property are by art cles named; and in many cases, according to the size and circumstance of families, they might at least equal were increased until in many instance they might have doubled the personal exemptions. Up to 1848 we had no husband's interest in his wife's estate, which was for his life or for her's, as the case might be, was subject to execution sale for his debts. In 1848 that interest was exempted. In 1858 we had a statute which made a further exemption of 50 acres or a town lot two acres not exceeding \$500 in value. In 1866 67 receiving universal condemnation here that was changed to an exemption of 100 acres without limit as to value."

The upshot of the whole of it then, very much troubled and vexed about if Judge Settle can be believed is that the claim of the Radical party to popness is played out in the West, and ular favor based upon its action in regard to the Homestead law is utterly without foundation for the simple reason that the white men and the Demprominent Western Republican Senocrats had already established a Homestead law broader and more before the Radical party came into existance. Comment upon such a claim is useless Comment upon a party that useless. When the Radical of the Homestead Law it presumes upon the ignorance of the people and Let the people judge between the to each family. It reminds one of the the nation.

believe the homestead is in danger. With this sort of dust throwing he hopes to blind the people to the true iscues and alarm them into voting against the amendments and for him. much within the last few years, and

D'DGESKTPLE Judge Settle and bis friends attempt o break the force of the complaints gainst him "for not enforcing the writ of Habeas Corpus in the Kirk war" by saying that it was done in the interest of peace. They plainly declare in the words of the Greensboro New North State, of the central organs of the party, that it was to be a fact. If any man doubts, let him valuable lives" and the burning of "towns, villages and farm houses." It s true, and was proved by Judge Ker. and others in the Holden Impeachment Trial, that Kirk did declare that he had orders to kill the women and children and burn the town of Yanceyville in case a rescue of the prisoners was attempted. We remember nothing, however, about the burning of farm houses. Governor Holden's orders. so far as proved by the declaration of the commander of his forces, extended only to the killing of the prisoners, to himself, we presume. the killing of the women and children of Yancevville and to the burning of

> But this is not the point to which we wish to call attention this morning. The special wonder, just now, is that it does not seem to have occurred to the New North State its candidates and its friends that men will ask if Judge Brooks could enforce the writ of Habeas Corpus without men, women and children being killed and without towns, ullages and farm houses being burned, why Judge Settle might not have done the same thing. The majesty and the power of the law was as omnipotent in the hards of the State Judge as in the hands of the Federal Judge, and of Habeas Corpus would be enforced Kirk and his master Holden hastened to humble themselves at the feet of Court and a messenger was sent trav-Richmond Hill to bring the exhausted

i'he people of North Carolina wil there is in that "little piece of paper" paper" and nothing more! What a

done secretly nor in a corner, but pub-

The people of North Carolina can never be made to believe that had Judge Settle enforced the law, Kirk and Holden would not have yielded as humble obedience to him as they did to Judge Brooks,

And yet this man Settle asks the people of North Carolina to make him

RETRENCHMENT AND BUSINESS Economy in the government means profit to the citizen. So long as it takes all surplus earnings to pay taxes, the farmer, manufacturer and merchant must grow poor. Even the comparatively small retrenchment already effected has plainly a favorable effect on the business outlook, not so much from the amount of the reduction already accomplished as because it pledges the government to a continued cutting down of expenditures and taxation. The people will this year vote for a party which seems the most sin- off has been a benefit to the city incere in promises of retrenchment, re- stead of an injury. It has relieved union and reform, and will bear in the suspense in regard to the matter, mind that sincere and final reunion is without inflicting, as yet, the least essential to retrenchment. Sentimental and general politics have this year an unusually intimate connection with economy, for one of the greatest causes of expenditure is the keeping of garrisons in the South, and the existence or apprehension of danger there. When the South is once believed by all men to be heartily and finally in the Union, as much so ox had chewed up bills to the amount as Massachusetts or Illinois, one of the of two hundred dollars which were in greatest excuses for extravagance will one of the pockets. Some silver coin have disappeared. Anything that which was in the same pocket was tends to provoke a disturbance in any tasted, but immediately spit out.

fatal to retrenchment.

BILLY'S HORN

HIS LEADER!

For ways that are very dark and for ricks that are very vain, "Bill Smith," the Radical candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is somewhat pecular. He has held a hand in many a game political and otherwise, and has generally held his own, and they do say, other people's to, sepreially in the natter of the lesse of the North Curoiua Railroad to a Virginia corpora ion. At any rate, Billy refused to tell what he knew about the matter, in iolation of every rule of the came that requires a man, when "called," to to Governor Hayes.) show his hand or give up the stakes. But there is another little game that Billy knows nothing about, the game that is called "Follow your leader." The fact is, he does not believe very nuch in following any way. He has. the hindmost, and, having a norror of prefers to go shead.

However this may be, the latest inelligence from Billy in the mountains is that he has deserted Settle and Haves and has declared his purpose to

We state this upon the authority of the Asheville Citizen. To say that we are surprised at such a course on the part of Smith would be untrue. for nothing that individual could posibly do would surprise us; certainly nothing that he could do in the way of idea seems to be to bring about the election of a split ticket, Vance for Governor and himself for Lieutenant Governor. He is doubtless fully capable of sacrificing both his party and its leader, but this thing is just a trifle beyond his reach. The Democratic party is able to elect both Vance and Jarvis by a handsome majority, and no thanks to Billy Smith either. The Citizen says:

"Billy Smith told Mr. Alexander, of this county, the other day that 'Settle would not be elected; that he (Smith) would vote for Vance and Tilden.' He admitted that there was no chance for Settle, and that all he was working demned at the South, and yet itself i for was to get Vance and himself guilty of the murder of Mrs. Sucratt,

But it is not Settle alone that Billy has gone back on. He has gone back pretty well except himself, for subhe is ready to leave the camp, and he he doesn't wish to stay. There's fun

The Citizen says, and we take pleasure in carrying the news to Halifax: "Tell O'Hara that Smith said in his Waynesville speech that he (O'Hara) 'would possibly be taken off the Radical electoral ticket before the election, and that if he was not, he could not say that he would vote for him."

The next three State elections are in Vermont, California an 1 Maine, the 5th, 6th and 11th of Septemder, re spectively, in the order named. Verment, which comes first in that month, will go Republican. The election next day following in California is of importance as significant of the feeling of the whole Pacific slope. The parties are pretty equally divided, each claiming a majority; and both will struggle earnestly for success. The Chinese labor question will enter largely into the State canvass and may have more influence than national politics in determining the result. So far as platform professions go, the Democratic policy seems to have the call with the Pacific State people. Maine is, of course, Republican, but it will be interesting to note the effect upon the Republican majority by reason of the defeat of Blaine,

The Boston Herald suggests that as General Green Clay Smith, the prohibitionist candidate for the Presidency, is a Kentuckian, he should begin his career of reform at home, and see to it that the American citizen gets a better quelity of Bourbon whiskey than he does now. . "That," says the Herald, "would be 'reform within the party."

The cut off in the Mississippi river at Vicksburg, Miss., does not as yet eave that city "high and dry." The Vicksburg Herald says: "Just as we predicted before it occurred, the cut damage, and with nothing worse to fear in the future than possibly a small outlay to keep the harbor clear."

A new argument in favor of hard money: A farmer of Limerick, Va. hung his waistcoat on a fence the other day while he went to cut some poles, and found on his return that an

The St. Louis Times well says: "If there is a sorrier spectacle than the in hand. If this election should result humiliating return of Carl Schurz to tow repairing to Vermont to speak a critical emergency for the country of her MASTER, and thus drove home when honest men lack courage to to this Anglo-Saxon people his plea break company with thieves."

the bloody shirt stories are true that the Radical papers tell about, says the Indianapolis Sentinel, then Grant is a terrible failure, and Radical legislation most miserably inefficient. If the Radical party with the army at hand and not hindered by any scruples about breaking the laws, has not been able to do anything to preserve peace in the South, then in the name of all

the gods let them get out of the way "A bloody shirt campaign with money, and Indiana is sate. A finan

For the Journal.

your readers to know that the remarkwe suspect, heard that the devil takes able orator against whose eloquence in your midst even the elements were the hindmost, and, having a nerror of lately powerless, has been moving, as this Satame Majesty, very naturally they are not often moved, the less ercurial people of the West. Judge Fowle made a great speech here or Friday. He is a born orator, and even the glowing story of his triumphs on the Cape Fear and m the East, which the Journal has so well narrated, had vote for Tilden and Vance and for not prepared this people for his match less power. His audience yielded to his magnetism with the first sweep of his hand and the easy flow of his melodious voice charmed them in steady progression. No words or symbols can reproduce a speech whose admirable matter lacked no accessory at the hands of a man who supplements the grace and facial power of an actor the earnestness of one who advancing his own interests. Billy's speaks the living truth. For who of us will forget his description of the

DEAR SIR:-It may interest you and

true "Reconciliation;" when the glory of Lee shall have become the common heritage of a nation united at length, indeed; and the Government, which must at some day raise a monument to Custer, shall, with even pace, rear Stonewall Jackson's? Or who fail to thrill with patriotic anticipation as he recalls the picture of a common care for the Federal and the Confed erate dead, replacing that neglect of the latter, which now le ves only "their deeds to tell all that Sparta wishes to know?" Or where shall we find a paralle for his consummate arraignment of the Republican party, which raises it hands in horror at the assassination of Lincoln, an act none the less con

goodness of her woman's heart, she had bandaged the broken leg of a huthe "culled pusson" also. In fact he man being who happened to be the as has gone back on his whole party sassin? Nor shall we soon forget, as he continued this division of his speech, the admirable irony with which he extract the culled pusson and Settle from posed the claim of that party to be the the Radical party and naught remains party of the Constitution and the laws, but Billy Smith and a few other scat- which in time of peace turned loos tering heroes. Settle can't be elected the cut-throats of Holden and Kirk upon a defenseless people, whose last and O' Iara has a bad savor in Billy's resort in the Habeas Corpus became nostrils. We are not surprised that but the empty form of protection, is a hard man to hold in camp when exhausted judiciary. And which, at an earlier period but yet in time of peace, in the person of the federal

commander defying this great writ,

mander who, at the capital of the

whose only crime was that, in the

State, in answer to a warrant of arrest and the posse comitatus sent to enforce it, threw open a window of the palace of her Governors, now become his military headquarters and, pointing the sheriff to a battalion of his soldiers drawn up in the yard, thus enforced his resistance to the peaceful processes of the LAW. Rather was the Democratic party the true Union and constitutional party which, in his own person, as a judge on the bench. ordered the commitment of Tolar be cause it was his duty; and yet, because it was his dered the arrest of the federal commander who refused to regard the service of the writ. And which, in the person of its chosen standard bearer the incomparable Vance, defied the power of the Confederacy, and, through period of war, saved unscathed the palladium of liberty. A noble apostrophe to Judge Brooks then followed, and this sacred instrument, in its re ation to the Tree of Liberty, was likened to the Flaming Sword which guarded the Tree of Life. Now came amusing illustrations of the Civil Rights doctrines of the Republican party, and then followed, in rapid resume, an exhaustive presentment of the corruption of the lawless party in power, with its long line of disgraced officials who had found again the millions "lost" to the people. Of the misery which followed to the nation that spent more than the people saved, just as surely as misery came to the individual who had not heeded Micawber's aphorism, that the secret of happiness and misery lay in the true determination of the question upon which side of the £20 income the odd sixpence should fall. Of the impossibility of reform within the Republican party, happily illustrated by the resolutions of the congregation who resolved, first, to build a new church; second, to occupy the old church until the new was built; and, third, to build the new church out of the material of the old. and of the ingenious purpose of this party in their advocacy of woman's

South shrink from. Nor was his eloquence, and his skill in strong contrasts, less effective in describing the dauger to the republic of making a ruler of a weak man like Hayes, who would give offense as neither the lion, northe fox, nor the elephant; and whose character and deeds he held up beside those of the strong old man in whom the Democratic party discerns a reformer destined to ecome to us what Pericles was to the Athenians. And now, following a discourse whose naked logic was in no wise hid-

den by the glorious adornment of his

suffrage to gain the votes of negro

women who would hasten to exercise

a right which the delicate ladies of the

rhetoric, came an appeal from this Eastern man to his Western brethren which was utterly irresistible. The story of the Jones county enormity. as furnished by a gentleman of that county to the newspapers, is touching enough in the simple details of its truth; but who that heard this master of elecution can ever forget the pathos with which he read that "a lady, aged and blind, was bid off to an ignorant negro at \$4 per month, and with what graphic skill he pictured the feelings of that white woman once wealthy, as she turned from the auctioneer's block towards the home that within the borders of their State and his the lke should never be wit-Lucknow when she saw in the distance

and I am tempted to make use of an

If all, or half, or one in a dozen of illustration of his mastery over the hearts of this usually silent, undemonstrative people, unconsciously suggested by himself when, in the course of a drive to the Catawba Springs after the speech, he had ocvocal statue of Memnon, which, redognizing its master in the first beams of the morning sun, saluted him, I trust he may find time to address the people of every county in the There is no likelihood.

would judge from his splendid phys. that anything else can ique, "The report of Commissioner Pratt

the government.—Hon. J. J. Davis speech at Raleigh, August 24.

The New Yankee Doodle.

ave Uncle Sam comes down from You Upon his little pony, o make the run for Washington Although the way be ston:
Yan'see oo de how de do y
Hail Columbia, how deye

He'll give Poss Hayes a hazin; And Wheeter Fill be'll wheel down hill, And turn him out to grazing

His little pony riding,
And with reform will make it was m
For all this ves therein hiding

Helter-ske ter, there they'll go, The Rogne's March ratting after; and as they race we'll speet their si With hoot, and hiss, and laughter

The black flag and the bloody shirt The back mag and the chosely short Will in the dust be trailing.

And o'er these types the Stars and Stripes Will Uncle Sam be nailing. Yankee Doodle, &c

Will end their sham-ful store,
And Union then will come again
In all its truth and glory.
Yankee Doodle, &c.

And now let all give thanks and praise For that blest time before us. When Uncle Sam shall bear the palm, With prace and shart bear the paim,
With prace and plenty o'er us.
Yankee Doodle, how d'ye do?
Hail, Columbia, how d'ye?
Good Unc'e Sam shall come to town
To d'ive out rogue and rowdy!

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N O. Molasses. Very Superior

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200 Bbls. Bell Mill Flour.

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100 Bbls. Cape Hatteras Flour.

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50 Tons New Arrow Ties. 50 Tons Pieced Arrow Ties. KERCHNER & CALDER BROS

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Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Salt, &c

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O MERCHANTS AND OTHERS WHOM IT Please take notice, that whereas there are be-

Please take notice, that whereas there are ing offered for sale in your locality by parties not licensed by us, Iron Cotton Ties with buck-les having an open slot through one bar of the buckle leading into a more see. We caution you not to make use of nor sell any such Ties ether with new Rockles and Bands, or so called

FOR THE AMERICAN COTTON TIE COM-PANY, LIMITED,

F. OOOK, General Legal Agent. New Orleans, La. Our Agents in North Carolina are DeROSSET & CO., au 3-doawstnac-w2m Wilmington or pepters has been per the property of the pr

they unite with Radicals to break down

regularly nominated candidates, no

matter how much devotion they may

express for Democratic principles, their

actions belie their words. One of the

first principles of Democracy is to

would suppose that investments yieldbe obtained. And just here is one of the great if not the greatest difficulties in the case. Capital is always sensitive and to insure its free disbursement it must be based upon confidence and integrity. A man who has a surplus of money prefers to let that money lie idle rather than invest it in any way, no matter how great the margin of profit may be, unless he is assured that the security offered is un questionably safe, in other words, he must have confidence that every thing Now this confidence, which is the ba be reduced, that honesty in all departments of the government will be the rule and not as now, the exception, the moral sense of the people and and that corruption of any kind or de- caused universal distrust, for men will gree will be unsparingly punished. A largue that if such things are done or very large proportion of them are allowed to be done by those who are rights, the rights that nature and Gov. Tilden's immediate constituents, the custodians of such high trusts, that

WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

In a letter recently published he severs | the Democratic House of Representa-

his connection with the Radical party tives at Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post writes: "Secretary Cameron's order to Gen. Sherman is from Democrats and Republicans alike. The Western Republicans are it. They say the 'bloody shirt' busithis order will lose the Republicans more votes in Indiana and Ohio than it can possibly gain in the South. A

shouts homestead to make the people A cient provisions against misfortune The mass of the people have learned

are not so easily bamboozled now.

that particular town.

Chief Justice to Raleigh. never forget what might and power as Judge Settle contemptnously calls the sacred writ of Habeas Corpus It made the Governor of the State with a band of armed men, desperate and blood thirsty and recognizing no vised Code) and the act of 1866 '67, law but his will, come suddenly to their knees-just that "little piece of

precious inheritance it is! The people of North Carolina can not be fooled in this matter. 'They know now as they knew in 1870, that the way to prevent bloodshed and to prevent the burning of towns and villages and farm houses was to enforce the writ of Habeas Corpus promptly and vigorously. They knew then as they know now, that to refuse to enforce that writ no matter upon what pretext, was, as Holden declared, to sustain him substancially. They knew that a drum-head court martial was being organized to try and shoot, like dogs, some of the best citizens of the State, then already in vile dungeons. Everybody in the State once more under consideration, and for I knew all about it. The thing was not

> Judge Settle consented to it all, consented to it when he knew that by so doing, he consented to the death, aye to the murder of men as pure and spotless and as innocent of crime as any the sun ever shone upon.

section, or keep alive any fear of it, is Reunion and retrenchment go hand yet to hear Radical orators talk, one in extinguishing the last embers of the the party he has so unsparingly dewould think their party owned, as a bitterness of the war, the consequent nounced, it is that of Secretary Bris-South, and will have a bad influence party, all the land in the State and had blessings would be exhibited as much apportioned it out in homesteads by in the substantial financial prosperity for Hayes and Wheeler. It is indeed formal deed to the people, one or more of the people as in the moral glory of

my Clemmer says of Senator by the strikers are visiting each plantation and forcing the working hands, by whipping and other violence, to join them. The situation as critical, as the crop must be hards within a few days or beat dwithin a few days or Clemmer says of Senator by the strikers are visiting each plantation and forcing the working hands, by whipping and other violence, to join them. The situation as critical, as the crop must be hards within a few days or beat dwithin a few days or Clemmer says of Senator by the strikers are visiting each plantation and offered to deed away may be did not own both the River and Harbor appropriations. Can you trust a man either in to the River and Bands, or so called may. Can you trust a man either in the world although he did not own both, of California: "No man shall the world although he did not own do the River and Bands, or so called may be did not own both, of California: "No man shall the world although he did not own do the River and Bands, or so called may be did not with new flant the world although he did not own do to post the second and the world although he did not own do the received and the world although he did not own do the received and the world although he did not own do the received and the world although he did not own do the River and Bands, or so called to the River and the world although he did not own do the received and stamped says and other open shot and the world although he did not on the received and stamped says and other open shot and the with new Bands the global and strikers in the Booth, of California: "No man shall the world although he did not own do the received and stamped says and other open shot and the with new Bands the global and strikers in the River and the with new Bands the global and strikers in the second on the received and stamped sa mended an appropriation of \$5,872, learn that Judge Settle harps and stockings he wears. No Senator shall carry the election and mind their own carry back to his kindred in the East 850, and finally concurred with the plays on the homestead as if it was sit in the middle aisle with one foot affairs." And that is precisely what such tidings as Jenny McDonald Senate in an appropriation of \$5,000,- the only thing to be talked about in aloft, displaying a faultless ankle, we intend to do in North Carolina, and shouted to the brave defenders of It is proposed to divide California 000. Was it the House or the Adminthe Constitution of '68, and as if it was faultlessly attired in hose, with ceruwe think too we cannot mind our own the glorious banners of Havelock? all hazards the laborers who wish to with Los Angelos for capital of the istration that wanted a fund to bribe in danger now. He does not allude to a lean stripes, and I not say that there affairs better than by carrying the single amendment proposed, but is such a Senator, if but one," election.

MOUNTAIN BLAST FROM THE LAST OVER! SMITH DESERTS SETTLE! BLOW YOUR HORN, BILLY DESERTS

and give somebody else a chance. cial campaign and no money and we

Editor of the Journal:

shows that every single Revenue Col-lector in this State is a defaulter to are beaten." (Gen. Kilpatrick's letter

[From the Richmond Dispatch.] HICKORY, N. C. Aug. 21, 1876,

BY W. C. ELAM

Good Uncle'Samy ill can eto town To drive out rogue an! rowny! Brave Uncle Sam is har ' to beat;

Yankee Doodle, &c

Then hate and strife and thert and lies